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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 21, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 88 76

September 21, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 94 64

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.74

7463 日四廿八

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

THE BRITISH ARTILLERY NOW DOMINATES THE COMBLES VALLEY. BRITISH FIRE PREVENTS GERMANS MAKING HABITABLE TRENCHES. THE RUSSIANS ARE NOW WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF HAMADIN. TURKS FELL BACK 40 MILES OWING TO A RUSSIAN ATTACK FROM TABRIZ. BULGARIANS HAVE TAKEN A GREEK DETACHMENT TO PHILIPPOLIS. THE FRENCH HAVE CLEARED SOME BULGARIANS FROM HOUSES IN FLORINA. A FRENCH AIR SQUADRON HAS HEAVILY BOMBARDED MONASTIR. THE AVERAGE LIFE OF A GERMAN DIVISION ON THE SOMME IS 19 DAYS. 7 WERE KILLED & 72 INJURED IN RECENT MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION. THERE IS A SLIGHT RUMANIAN RETIREMENT IN TRANSYLVANIA. SERBIANS THREATEN THE CERNA LINE & MONASTIR COMMUNICATIONS.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

WAR COMMITTEE MEETING.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 19, 8.15 p.m.
Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hardinge, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, General Sir Edmund Barrow, and Lieut. Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, attended a meeting of the War Committee yesterday.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Nothing Important.

September 20, 3.25 p.m.
A Russian communique states that on the western and Caucasian fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

Within Reach of Hamadin.

September 20, 6.55 p.m.
A Petrograd communique reveals the fact that the Russians are within twenty miles of Hamadin, the Turks having fallen back forty miles, owing to a Russian attack from Tabriz threatening their rear.

MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

September 20, 4.00 p.m.
An official message says that seven were killed and 72 injured in a recent explosion at a munitions works.

GERMANY'S WASTAGE IN MEN.

September 20, 4.00 p.m.
From a trustworthy source it is said that the average life of a German division on the Somme is about nineteen days. More than two divisions have had to be brought up weekly since the end of June to replace the wastage.

THE DUTCH FORCES IN THE EAST.

September 19, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that Queen Wilhelmina says that the Government will as far as possible strengthen the military forces in the East Indies and continue to extend the fleet.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Determined Enemy Attacks.

September 20, 4.20 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states that south of the Ancre several determined enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

Another German Disappointment.

September 20, 4.20 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—A German attack on Hill 78 gained the enemy a foothold in our advanced works on the southern side; but a vigorous counter-attack immediately drove him out.

A British Strategic Possession.

September 20, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters emphasises the importance of our possession of the forward slope of high ground from the Ancre to the Combles valley in giving our artillery a dominating position and enabling it to ceaselessly pound the Germans, inflicting heavy losses and preventing them from making habitable trenches.

TELEGRAMS. IN THE BALKANS.

Important Serbian Capture.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter's special correspondent at Salonica says that the Serbian capture of the Kajmakalan ridge is most important, as it dominates the whole region to the west and north, and enables the Serbians to threaten not only the line to Cerna but also the communications at Monastir.

Greece Departs from Neutrality "in Principle."

September 20, 3.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the King of Greece, the Premier and the Foreign Minister, after examining the situation, have decided in principle to depart from neutrality, with a view to allying Entente distrust. An ultimatum to Germany, regarding the interned army corps, is spoken of.

British Drop Bombs.

September 20, 3.00 p.m.
A British official message from Salonica states:—Our aircraft dropped bombs on rolling stock and stores at Drama. There are no developments on the Doiran front.

A Rumanian Success.

September 20, 4.20 p.m.
A Bucharest communique announces a Rumanian success in the region of Enigae, at Dobrudja, 19 miles south of the railway from Constanta to Cernavoda. Fighting continues against principal enemy forces.

Bulgarian Attack Repulsed.

September 20, 4.20 p.m.
A French official announcement from Salonica says:—We dispersed a Bulgarian counter-attack supported by cavalry in the region of Brod River to the east of Florina. The enemy is still resisting on the heights of Pisodere on our left wing.

A Greek Detachment Interned.

September 20, 4.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is reported that a Greek detachment in Eastern Macedonia has been taken to Philippolis by Bulgarians and interned in barracks.

Good Work by the French.

September 20, 5.10 p.m.
A French official message from Salonica says:—We cleared out some houses at Florina and made prisoners of some huddled Bulgarians who were savagely defending. A French air squadron heavily bombed Monastir.

Urgent Greek Note to Germany.

September 20, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter announces that Greece has despatched an urgent Note to Germany, demanding the release of the Kavalla garrison, who have been interned.

A Slight Rumanian Retirement.

September 20, 5.55 p.m.
A Bucharest communique says:—There were unimportant skirmishes in Transylvania, except in the Steria Valley, where violent attacks by the enemy, with superior forces, necessitated a slight retirement. Two enemy attacks south-west of Cobadin and Dobrudja were repulsed.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONSCRIPTION FOR AUSTRALIA.

September 19, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that the Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, has opened the conscription campaign in the Town Hall. There was a record attendance. Thousands were unable to gain admittance. The Premier's reception was of the most cordial nature. Mr. Hughes said that it would only be necessary to call up the single man without dependents. Mr. Holman (Premier of New South Wales), Mr. J. Cook (ex-Premier of the Commonwealth) and Mr. J. C. Watson (another ex-Premier), made stirring speeches. The meeting terminated most enthusiastically, after a national committee had been formed.

TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Several Heights Carried.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 19, 7.40 a.m.
A Russian communique states:—The stubborn battle continues in the region of the river Narajukva. All the enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We carried several heights in the region of Shibeni-Pneva mountain in the Carpathians, where snow is falling.

Germans Chased to Trenches.

September 19, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the great battle on the river Narajukva, northwards of Halicz, has been raging for three days. The Russians attacked on Saturday morning, and the fighting was hand to hand. Repeated German counter-attacks were held up. The struggle for the village of Svistelniki, eastwards of the river, was most costly, the village changing hands six times. On other sections the Germans rushed back to their trenches with the Russians at their heels. Armoured cars were most prominent. The whole of the first line trenches were occupied on Saturday, and on Sunday the Russians re-attacked simultaneously on nine sectors of the front, and three lines of trenches were seized. The fighting is still very severe.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Bad Weather on the Somme.

September 19, 7.55 a.m.
A Paris communique states: Bad weather interfered with operations on the Somme. We progressed east of Bery. Enemy attacks in the Champagne region were repulsed with serious losses. Two enemy counter-attacks at Mort Homme failed completely.

[Enemy Beaten Back.

September 19, 12.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at headquarters reports:—Detailed reports show that the "tanks" greatly contributed to the brilliant success. The gallantry of the crews is the topic. They went fearlessly into action against positions which might well be the despair of infantry. Two "tanks" gave most effective aid in clearing high wood, which had long defied the infantry assaults. German counter-attacks throughout the battle were few and futile. The first counter-attack in the vicinity of Rozieres on Saturday morning was unfortunately timed, as the British had assembled in the trenches preparatory to attacking. They repulsed the Germans, inflicting very heavy losses. The capture of Moquet Farm on Saturday night was a brilliant exploit. The farm is a warren of dugouts, communicating with the upper works, which were bristling with machine guns. The assailants did not attempt a frontal attack but dug a trench around, blew in the entrances of the subterranean system, and bombed the defenders into surrender. The capture of the "Danube" trench and "the wonder work" on Friday evening was a daring feat. The infantry rushed 150 yards across No Man's Land and captured the position in less than an hour. Two counter-attacks were made at night to recover this important tactical position. One demonstrated the demoralisation of the enemy. The Boches advanced reluctantly, and began bombing wildly from a distance of 300 yards. The attack melted under our fire. The other counter-attack reached our trenches, and rough fighting ensued, wherein the British bombers disposed of 1,500 grenades, beating the enemy back.

British Repulse Enemy.

September 20, 12.10 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The situation is unchanged. A local enemy attack east of Martin Puich was repulsed. There was considerable artillery activity south of the Ancre. A hostile balloon was felled by gunfire east of Ransart. An enemy ammunition depot was exploded by gunfire in the neighbourhood of Hill 60.

Artillery Activity.

September 20, 12.40 a.m.
A Paris communique states: There is nothing to report except considerable artillery activity on both banks of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse. In the sector of Fleury-Vaux Chapelle bad weather hindered operations on the greater part of the front.

THE DUTCH PACIFIC NAVY.

September 19, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that Rear Admiral Jan Marinus Bron has been appointed Commander of the Naval forces and the Navy Department of the Dutch Indies, in place of Vice-Admiral Pinko. Reuter's correspondent at Vigo states that the tug Witorsee, towing the Dutch submarine K1 to the Dutch East Indies, has arrived from Amsterdam.
(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY'S NEW PUISNE JUDGE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
London, Received, September 20.
The barrister, Mr. A. H. Martin, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, in succession to the late Sir Dinisshah Javar.

OBITUARY.

Mr. R. G. Munro Dies of Wounds.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. R. G. Munro, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, the news of which was received in the Colony to-day. The deceased was a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion London Irish Rifles and was serving with his Battalion in France when he received such serious wounds that they proved fatal. The following telegram was received by the firm here from Captain Henry Keewick, M.P.:—"Munro died 19th September of multiple wounds. An informed awarded D.S.O. for very gallant services."

Deceased joined the firm in 1906 and served in Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong. For a time he was the Company's Agent in Kobe, and it was from this place that he came to Hongkong. In the spring of 1915 he was invalided home and soon afterwards joined up with the forces, being granted a commission. He had already distinguished himself, having been awarded the Military Cross on January 23, of this year, and, as will be seen from the telegram, it is thought he has been awarded the D.S.O. for a further act of gallantry.

This is the sixth member of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's staff to be killed in this war. The deceased was a very much liked man and was noted for his marksmanship when there, being one of the best shots in the Colony. His many friends will be sorry to learn of his demise.

Safely Arrived.

The safe arrival in London of mails sent from Hongkong by the Siberian route from August 3 to 24, inclusive, is announced.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, September 25.
Theatre Royal.—Howitt Phillips Co. present "A Little Bit of Fluff"; 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders; 9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord H. Cecil on Morality.
Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking recently on "Christianity and the War," said the German nationalist teachers excited the nation and the State above the morality that bound individuals to individuals or regulated the relations of individuals, and they claimed that when a nation was acting against another nation it must act according to different principles, and was exempt from the normal doctrine that self-assertion and insistence of our own rights, without regard for the rights of others, was wrong, and that even the observance of such elementary duties as not inflicting cruelty on others did not apply to nations.

£20,000 Stationery Saving.
The Select Committee of the House of Commons, dealing with Parliamentary publications, report that the Controller of the Stationery Office has impressed upon the various Departments the necessity for economy in the use of stationery and the demand for printing of forms. A saving of about £20,000 a year is anticipated in this respect. Reports of the various Departments have been considerably curtailed with a view to economy. It is stated by the Committee that the value of the journal of the House of Commons would not be impaired if the archaic and formal language were abbreviated, thereby reducing the labour of compilation.

Australia's Non-Intoxicating Beer.
The Australian Cabinet is shortly to be asked to decide the standard of alcoholic strength permissible in "non-intoxicating beer." Mr. Hall, Attorney-General, said that personally he is unable to say whether 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. should be the standard. It was for him to declare the law, not to argue with people. The fact was that, as he told a recent temperance deputation, a hotel-keeper could open his premises at any hour during the prohibited period, provided he did not serve intoxicating liquor. This was the law, and it had been so laid down by the Crown Solicitor, and subsequently endorsed by Mr. Wade when he was Attorney-General.

Home for Poor Gentlewomen.
Mr. Frederick Andrew, senior partner of the firm of Andrew and Thompson, solicitors, Lincoln, left £211,731 10s. 11d. gross, the net estate being £210,753. Besides other charitable legacies, he left to the Solicitors' Benevolent Association 1,000 fully paid Ordinary shares of £10 each in Rolley and Co., Ltd., engineers, Lincoln, to found a "gentlewoman's home" in memory of his late father, William Andrew. The whole of the residuary estate is left upon trust to found and endow a convalescent home for "poor gentlewomen honestly striving to earn their own livelihood either as governesses, teachers of music, or languages, artists, authors, schoolmistresses, trained hospital nurses, clerks in the Civil Service, or in any other similar manner" to be called "The Frederick Andrew Convalescent Home."

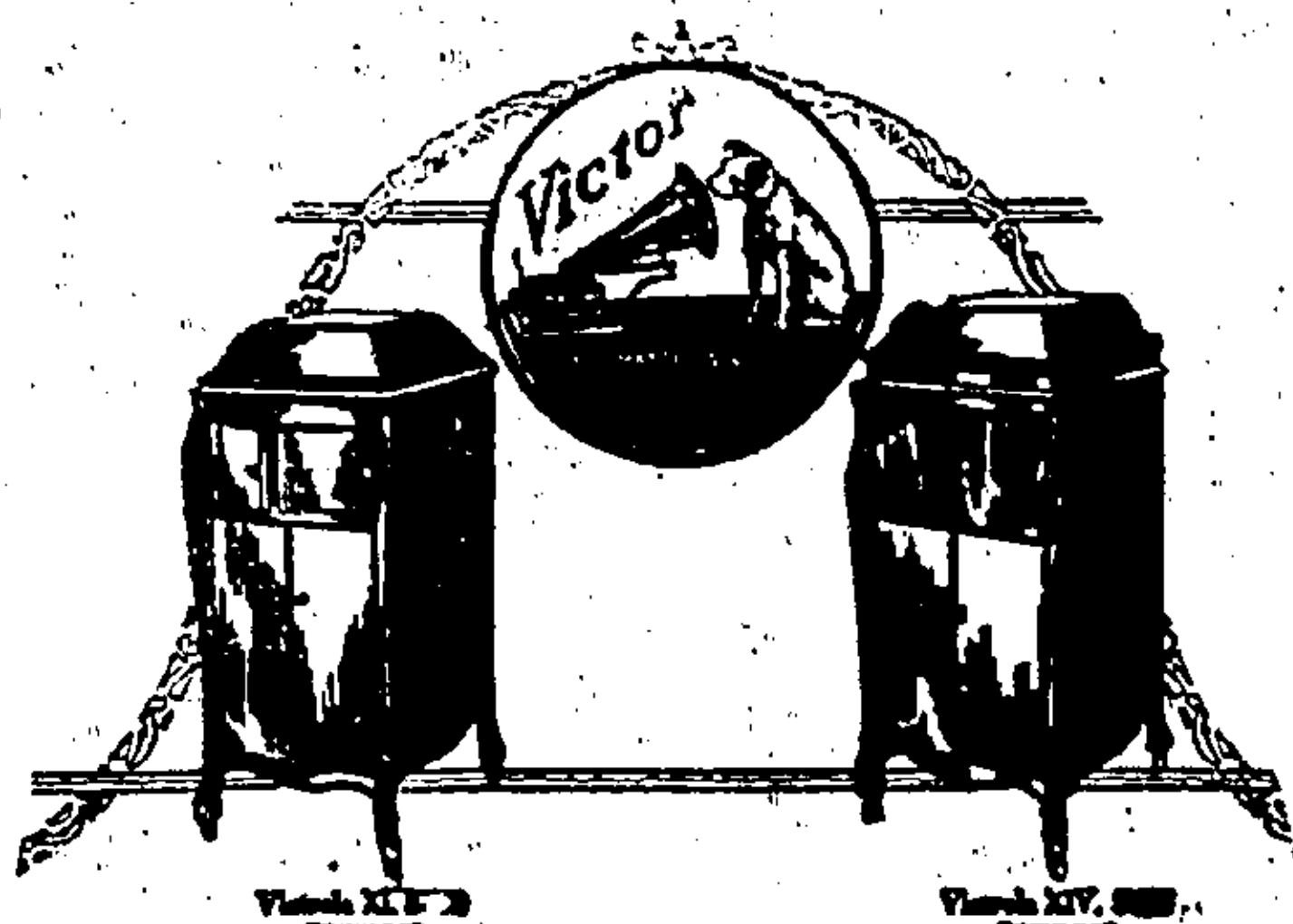
Garden Suburb "A Godless Place."
Lord Lytton, at the annual general meeting of the Hampstead meeting of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust at the Holborn Restaurant, said the Trust was in a very sound financial condition, and they looked forward with great confidence to quite exceptional activity as soon as the end of the war made that possible. A shareholder drew attention to the use of the Garden Suburb Institute for an exhibition of toys and puppet shows, and deprecated the use of the building on Sundays for that purpose. A good many visitors were complaining that the Garden Suburb was a godless place, where tennis was played and where one could hear the grass-cutting machines and lawn rollers going on Sundays. If it got out that the Institute was being used for the purpose of an exhibition on Sundays, he felt sure it would cause strong feeling. The chairman said the matter would be inquired into.

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EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE WAR.

The Future of the Fighting Man.

When the war is over and our victorious Navy and Army return; when the blue jumper and the khaki are exchanged for the raiment of civil life and the weapons of war are laid aside for the implements of peace, are we to go back to an industrial life in which employers and employed regard each other as antagonists, even if as friendly antagonists, or can we reach a more healthy conception of their relations to each other, as partners and co-operators? The question is not as to the merits or demerits of any scheme of profit-sharing, but only as to the spirit in which industry is conducted.

On the return of peace something like three million sailors and soldiers will have to be re-instated in civil employment. Many hundreds of thousands of munition workers will have to be resorted and replaced in the vocations of peace. Most difficult collateral questions concerning women's work and the employment and training of children will arise. It is high time that a workable scheme was devised to deal with these matters, and it is to that end that the Demobilisation Committee of the Social Welfare Association for London has been working for a year past. The committee, which has the Right Hon. Frederick Bath Jackson for Chairman, Mr. Arthur Peterson for secretary, and Mr. Appleton, Mr. Bowerman, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Edward Ward and the Earl of Lichfield among its members, has just issued a memorandum, containing the outline of its scheme.

In this memorandum it is laid down, as a first principle, that "reinstatement must be initiated and carried out by Capital and Labour in partnership, acting in conjunction with Government authority." For this purpose it is proposed that an administrative body shall be established in each rural or urban district on such a basis that a sailor or soldier, immediately on his return to this country, finds himself within reach of a friendly hand until he has once more found his footing and taken his place as

a working member of the community.

In the first place, an endeavour will be made to find him employment in his own locality and in his old employment. But should he desire a new kind of life—should the factory hand, for instance, desire to go on the land—then there will be machinery for passing him on to another district where opportunities of the kind sought exist. For this purpose, among others, a central committee, armed with full powers, is proposed, the constitution of which is suggested in the memorandum. It will be composed of representatives of employers of labour and trade unionists; men of affairs, experts in municipal work, representatives of the Dominions, representatives of voluntary bodies for the employment of ex-soldiers and soldiers, representatives of women's employment and juvenile employment, with representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Boards of Trade and Agriculture and the Local Government Board.

The organisation is to be concerned not only with the finding of employment, but also with the rates of wages to be paid, and it is hoped that by this means the principle of direct co-operation between Capital and Labour will be established.—Observer.

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TO LET—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton.

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TO LET—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamaen, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office St. GEORGE'S BUILDING HONGKONG on SATURDAY September 30, 1916, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31, 1916. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 15 to 30, 1916, both days inclusive. **GORDON & CO.,** General Managers. Hongkong, September 15, 1916.

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST" No. 43 the Peak, from 1st November, 1916. Apply to Linstead & Davies.

TO LET—A Small Godown in Prince's Building. For particulars etc., apply—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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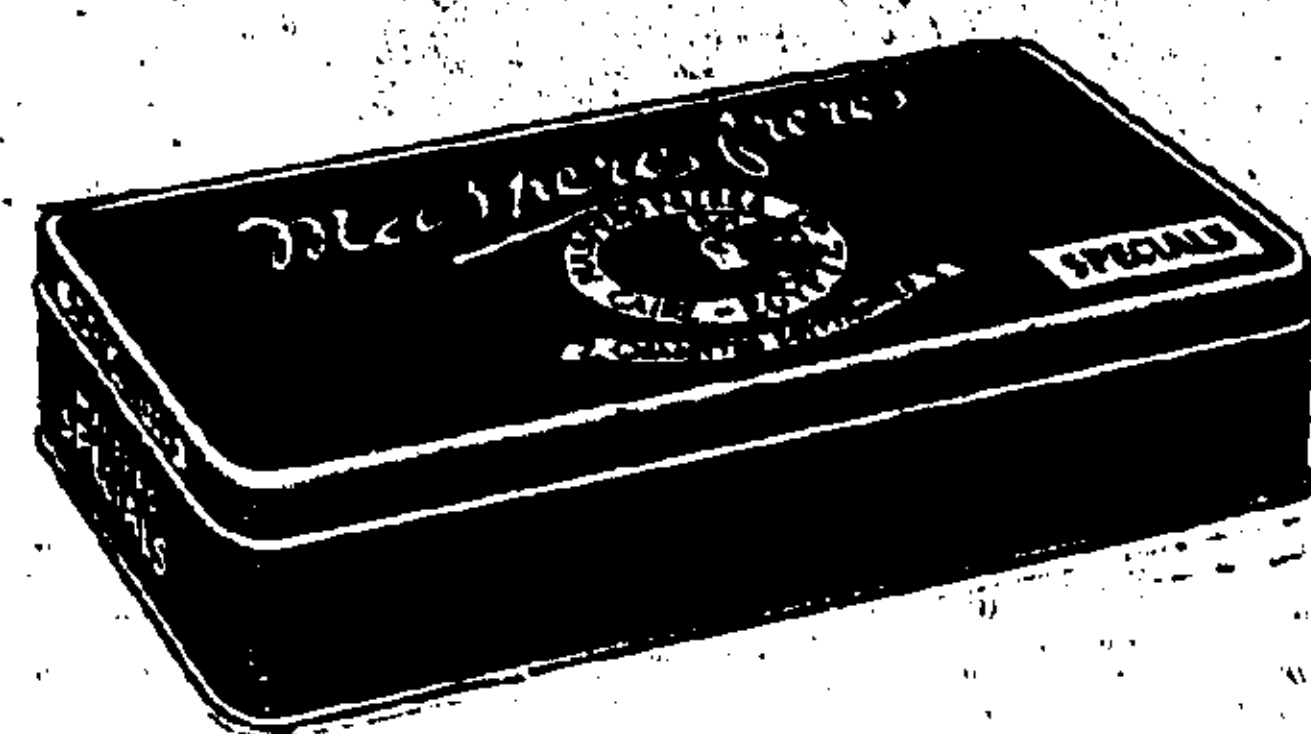
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NOTICES.



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DEATH.

MUNRO.—Died of wounds received in action, Ronald George Munro, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Battalion London Irish Rifles.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

DUST AND ASHES.

Since our space forbade us to take more than superficial notice yesterday of the latest meeting of the Sanitary Board, we would like to add a remark or two on the ever fruitful dust-removal question which was raised on this occasion. Dr. Ozorio's queries were well timed, and we hope that he will stick to his guns and not allow this matter to drop. We do not know Wing Lee Street—a fact on which we are open to receive congratulations since we have read the doctor's description of it; but we know more than enough about the unsavoury subjects of his three other enquiries. As concerns the covering of the carts, Mr. Tratman must be said to have made out a tolerably good case for his Department. Necessarily the construction of iron-hooded carts, such as are in use at home, would saddle the Colony with a big expense; Hongkong dust is, we agree, not of the same superfine quality as that to be found in London, and, if the Head of the Department will undertake to supply tarpaulin covers to prevent the undue dissemination of stench, we have no doubt the taxpayers will be willing to "let it go at that"—merely pausing to ask why on earth such a step has never been taken before, and why the Sanitary Department has to be goaded by Board members, and by the press and public, before it will condescend to take steps that are manifestly for the Colony's betterment.

But if Dr. Ozorio is satisfied with Mr. Tratman's reply to his second question, he is more easy to please than we are. The reasons, we are given to understand, why the dustbins have no covers are because they have been or might be stolen, and because, even if Hongkong should be suddenly stricken with honesty, there would still be a difficulty in getting any cover to fit the bins after a few weeks' use. Of course the midnight marauder who can win clear with a brass plate that is a fixture, is not going to regard the removal of a mere dustbin lid as a thing beyond his powers; and, so long as the lids are easily separable from the bins, there will always be the broad likelihood of their being pilfered. Equally, if the bins used are to be of soft or flexible metal, they will never stand the rough wear and tear accorded to them by the dustmen. But is it not possible for the Sanitary Department to establish a regulation model, and to ask the police to insist that this, and none other, shall be used? When the dogs were muzzled last year, the police had no difficulty in prescribing a set form of muzzle and in seeing that the rule thereon was obeyed. In Manila, more than three years ago, a look-up bin—made of light wood hooped with iron, we believe—was adopted, and we have never heard of its failing to give satisfaction. Perhaps Mr. Tratman thinks that, were such an elaborate utensil brought into fashion, not only the lid but the entire machine would be stolen.

As to the overnight leaving out of bins, the duration of the exposure could surely be curtailed with a little management. Is it right that heaps of household refuse should lie along Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road—under the very noses of people who are staying in any of the European hotels—all the evening long? The mere suggestion that such a state of affairs cannot be altered is surely, in itself, some admission of the Department's inefficiency. The other point raised—the dry-sweeping business—is hardly met and disposed of by the mere assertion that the streets are watered before they are swept, "so far as the number of water-carts and the supply of water will permit." It seems to us that the dust had better be left undisturbed than brushed into the eyes, nostrils and mouths of passers-by. Certain conscientious coolies are usually to be found along the Praya, between the Steamboat Company's wharf and Blake Pier, vigorously brandishing their brooms and sending up clouds of malodorous dust; but we cannot remember having seen any attempt made to lay this dust by means of a little water. If one half of the coolies were told off to sprinkle while the other half brushed, conditions might be a little more hygienic in that neighbourhood.

State Cinema.

The war is teaching us very many things in regard to the value of the State control of various enterprises. From a paragraph in our General News columns of yesterday, it will have been seen that one of the latest proposals is a State cinema palace, which is to be established in Cumberland. Everybody knows the extent to which the stage has been improved in Continental countries by the State theatres, and though England is, as usual, very much behind the times in this respect, we harbour the hope that this new venture will help to hasten the day when State-owned theatres will be common in Great Britain. This Cumberland project should have happy results, especially if it leads to a general control by the State of picture palaces. For one thing, profit-making would be cut down, and it would be the aim of the State to educate and to amuse the public along healthy lines through the medium of the film. Much of the trash at present thrown on the screen would be eliminated, and, with official supervision guaranteed, anyone could take his wife or daughter to these places in the full knowledge that nothing objectionable would be seen. State control would undoubtedly prove a real blessing.

Police Reserve and Athletics.

It is most gratifying to read that the Police Reserve propose to beat up a team that will take a part in the Hongkong Football League. Though probably most of the British Company are too old and too busy to enter actively into the project, other companies contain splendid material and there is no reason why a team should not be compiled that will hold its own with most others in the Colony. While on this matter we would remind our sports-loving readers of the H.K.P.R. scheme for a series of assaults at arms which we described at some length in our issue of Monday. The monthly performance which is meditated would tend to widen the interest of young men in gymnastics and would probably be the means of persuading an ever-increasing number to go in seriously for training. It has to be admitted with some shame that, hitherto, the boxing and wrestling of the Colony have been in just a few hands. Soldiers, sailors and a few police, backed most generously by army and navy officers, have been responsible for five-sixths of the work, and it is quite a rarity to find the ordinary middle-class civilian going to any further pitch of exertion in the boxing and wrestling line than merely sitting down to watch. The Police Reserve contests will be open to all the men of the Colony, and we have great hopes of seeing young civilians of every class thinking seriously about their training.

M. Briand and the Socialists.

One wonders if that delectable class that delights in assuming the name of "socialist" will ever realise that it is, as often as not, about as anti-social and as self-seeking as it can well be. We Britishers have suffered so much by the crazy peace talk of some of our own so-called socialists at home, that we can fully sympathise with our French allies over the irritating interruptions to which M. Briand was subjected the other day by some Socialist Deputies. That the Premier was well able to take care of himself, and to deal with the grumblers goes without saying. No-one who knows the French character, and has watched the glorious progress of our ally in the field, can for a moment dream that the fade of a few malcontents are in the very least degree representative of French thought—any more than it can be supposed that the utterances of "Herr Philip von Snowden," as Mr. Bottomley has so happily christened that gentleman, are any indication of the mind of the British Empire. M. Briand very satisfactorily silenced the ignoble cavillers—and in such a manner, moreover, as to impress on the Allied public the unpatriotic egotism of the socialistic creed. Have these good folk such a sublime faith in German nature as to suppose that the peace of the world can be permanently established without the wholesale smothering of our enemies?

DAY BY DAY.

A BIRD ON A BONNET IS WORTH TEN ON A PLATE.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; fog. (1915, 73 slight.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; overcast. (1915, 80 sunshiny.)

The Mails.
English Mail (via Negapatam).—Arrived per s.s. Hirano Maru to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Close per s.s. Hirano Maru at 5 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mails.—Due per s.s. Ohensu and s.s. Yingchow to-morrow.
Canadian, American and U.K. Mails.—Close per s.s. Proteilus at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 2.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 330th anniversary of the battle of Zuphen.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
The bogey pool competition, played at Kowloon on September 16-18, was won by Mr. E. Des Vaux (4 down). There were 12 entries.

More than he Wanted.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeld, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing \$5 from the pocket of a man who was gazing in the shop window of the Sincere Company. Defendant said he did not intend to take such a large sum as \$5; all he wanted was a few ten-cent pieces. He was sent to prison for a month and was ordered to be put in the stocks for four hours.

Alleged Bribery.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 113 tael of opium dross and of 2 lbs. of raw opium, as well as with offering a bribe of \$605 to Revenue Officer Wilden. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence. His Worship said the first two charges were summary charges, but the third was a criminal charge. Bail at \$5,000 was fixed for each defendant.

For the Troops.

The response to the special appeal which we have made for reading matter for the troops has been excellent; very many batches having been received. More, however, will still be welcome, and these should reach us not later than Saturday morning. To-day we have received further books and magazines from Mr. E. F. Scull.

Banknote Case Adjourned.

Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., applied to-day for the case against the Chinese charged with having in his possession forged Kwangai notes to the value of \$2,000, to be adjourned in order that the charge should be first proceeded with against another man. Against this defendant a new charge has been laid, of uttering, with intent to defraud, 220 Kwangai bank notes, each of a face value of \$5. Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence. The case was adjourned.

Billiards.

One of the best billiard matches seen for a very long time was that between Mr. Parkes (owed 200) and Mr. Gray (owed 250), which took place on Tuesday in connection with the Palsos Hotel tournament. After a fine game, Mr. Parkes won by the narrow margin of 14. There are two ties down for decision to-night, Mr. Bond (owed 110) meeting Mr. J. Johnston (owed 20) at 7 o'clock, and Mr. W. M. Johnston (owed 130) meeting Mr. J. Miles (owed 90) at 9 o'clock.

The "Good Man" Story.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing a jacket from 8, Des Voeux Road West. Inspector Brazil said the defendant stole the jacket from the house, was seen and chased by two foks. He got a good distance ahead and, when the foks came up to him, he had changed his own jacket for the stolen one and was busy pawning his own. His Worship asked defendant if he could bring anyone to show that he was a good man, and the latter saying that he could, the case was adjourned.

BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.

Canton British Residents' Gifts.

A further sum of \$210.10.0 (making \$1,210.10.0 for this year) subscribed by British residents in Canton has been remitted to London during August and September as undernoted:—
Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association \$ 75
British Ambulance Committee 25
Kensington War Hospital Supply Depot 50
Prisoners of War Fund 25
British Red Cross Society 25
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind soldiers 10.10
\$210.10.0

The following is a list of the subscriptions to date:—

Already acknowledged for 1916, \$9,308.87 and \$34.
Anonymous per A. H. \$ 6.40
Bander, S. M. 2
Barton, J. H. 10
Batchelor, R. K. 20
Becke, F. G. 40
Bell, F. Norton 30
Bennett, E. S. 40
Boasner, W. 10
Bray, Rev. A. H. 20
C. 20
Carrie, F. W. 20
Clarkson, C. 10
Conroy, J. E. B. de 20
Craig, A. H. 5
Crocker, J. H. 40
Daroh, O. W. 60
Dart, H. F. 40
Dixon, P. A. V. 10
Donaldson, Capt. T. 10
Eager, O. 20
Ellis, H. 10
Ford, H. T. 50
Forbes, D. 80
Friedrichsen, E. A. C. 12
G. F. Rev. C. A. 10
Garrard, E. E. 40
Harris, R. P. 20
Hill, P. L. O. 40
Hogg, A. V. 40
Hooker, Dr. A. W. 20
Horton, A. 20
Jamieson, J. W. 20
C.M.G. £10.10.0
Jenkins, Rev. P. 10
Joelond, F. E. 40
Kench, O. O. 40
Kitching, G. C. 60
McAlum, O. A. 200
McLoughlin, A. G. 10
McNair, Rev. Geo. H. 5
Manners, T. N. 20
Martin, A. 10
Matheson, R. T. 20
Miller, A. 40
Mullin, H. G. 10
Ogilvy, R. O. G. 10
Read, G. L. 60
Reynolds, Dr. W. G. 10
Ross, C. H. J. 6
Ross, J. 10
Sandeman, H. H. 40
Scrimshaw, H. C. 10
Shields, O. H. 120
Smith, H. Staples 20
Smith, Frank 20
Smith, Jos. T. 20
Stones, W. G. 20
Stanton, H. 40
Temple, Rev. J. R. 50
Tape, Rev. S. G. 20
Waters, V. P. 20
Watson, C. E. 10
White, R. J. 20
Wilson, A. G. 20
Worley, H. A. 20
Wood, E. Marshall 40
Total for 1916—\$11,133.27 and \$44.10.0

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Charities can be obtained from the undernoted to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent:—D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton. Acknowledgments of the amounts remitted in May and June have been received and from amongst them the following one from the Chairman, British Red Cross Society, dated July 20, shows how much even small contributions are appreciated:—

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 19th June last enclosing a further contribution to our funds of £50, subscribed by British residents in Canton and enclosed herewith our official receipt.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

AN ANALOGY FROM "MACBETH."

Sentence of Death Passed.

The trial of the village elder of Teoi Yuk Tsin, near Au Tau, who is charged with the murder of the elder of a neighbouring village, was concluded to-day before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies). Prisoner, Teoi Hing tai, had pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. G. C. Alabaster. Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted for the Crown and, when the Court opened this morning, concluded the case by addressing the jury.

In his address, Mr. Orme said that between these two villages like so many neighbouring villages in China, there existed a dispute, and one that was very difficult to settle. It was clear that the prisoner's village had a bad *fung shui*, which might influence fortunes of trade, had climate and all those kinds of misfortunes which were bracketed by the Chinese under the name *fung shui*. That was primarily the cause of all the trouble between the villages and it culminated in that crime. There was the further trouble about the "Joss House" which the prisoner had put up, and the fence, but the dispute went deeper than that last question. Matters at last got so acute that the prisoner seemed to think that the only thing to satisfy him was the life of the deceased. There was no question that prisoner had a grievance that preyed seriously on his mind, and whether that grievance was real or imaginary, it was very real to prisoner. There was also evidence that he was suffering from a severe boil and this caused great depression and a feeling of irritability. But that was no excuse for him to commit murder. It would apparently be argued by the defence that the prisoner was not in his sound mind at the time and that he was doing an act which he did not know what he was doing. Mr. Orme went on to review the facts to prove that prisoner was of sound mind. It had been said that prisoner was very excited after the happening, but that would surely be the condition of anyone in similar circumstances. They had, no doubt, read the tragedy of "Macbeth" by Shakespeare. Macbeth was a great warrior and fighting man but when he came back after taking the life of the King he was in such a condition as hardly to be able to control his movements. That was the story given by the greatest master of our language, and he (Mr. Orme) thought it would be quite natural for a person like prisoner, advanced in years, to be extremely upset after his act.

Mr. Alabaster, having drawn His Lordship's attention to some of the latest decisions in similar cases, said he preferred to call the crime one of homicide rather than one of wilful murder. It was perfectly clear the prisoner did kill the deceased and did not do so accidentally. Murder was not the only verdict they could find. They might find that the provocation was so great as to justify the act, but he did not think they would find that. They could also take a merciful view of the case and find that it was a case of manslaughter.

His Lordship pointed out here that he could not agree with the view just expressed, and would have to direct the jury otherwise. Mr. Alabaster contended that the jury could find a verdict of manslaughter and pointed out that another verdict could be found, and that was that the prisoner was insane at the time. It was to these last two verdicts he would confine himself. He proceeded to speak of the great provocation prisoner had had; of what great importance to the Chinese mind the continuation of the family was, and how the action of the other village was thought by deceased's village to be a village to be a most terrible cause, as it had as its object that prisoner's family should be blotted out. When the ground on which prisoner had built an

ancestral shrine, at which he and his successors could worship, was bought by the deceased, it was looked upon as a terrible thing; in fact, so bad that the elders of all the surrounding villages came to have a meeting about it. The other events, and that as well, led prisoner to believe that to kill deceased was the only right thing to do. In concluding his address, Mr. Alabaster appealed for a merciful view to be taken.

The jury were absent for ten minutes, and on returning into Court gave a verdict of "Guilty," recommending prisoner to mercy on account of his old age and the provocation. His Lordship said he would see that the recommendation would be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor. Prisoner, asked if he had anything to say, said:—"I did this to prevent trouble in my village, and approached the deceased many times and asked him to stop bringing calamity upon my village. The villagers, both young and old, died in consequence of this obstruction to the *fung shui*. I have prevented intended big fights between the two villages and I did my best and approached the deceased several times. On one occasion, while trying to reason with him, I spoke as nicely as I could, but he struck me, causing me to fall. We all know that prison life is not very nice and I would not select to go to prison for 'any amount of money. I am now 70 years of age and I have never had a fight with anyone. I have always tried to make peace among my fellow villagers. I have taken up the position in this case as a peace-maker. There was a mistake in the interpretation in this case, for I was supposed to say that I was the proprietor of the pawn shop, but what I did say was that I was a watchman for over 20 years and that I had been well treated by my master. I was never willing to give up my cars as a father, but I was prevented and cannot help doing it now."

In passing sentence of death, his Lordship said he did not think that the jury could possibly have brought in any other verdict. He did not doubt that prisoner had suffered, in common with his villagers, a great deal of aggravation from the other village people, but that aggravation was no justification whatever for the murder of the deceased. It was very sad to see an old man 70 years of age convicted of murder, but the jury had recommended him to mercy and that recommendation would be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor. The law left him (his Lordship) no alternative but to pass sentence of death.

His Lordship then assumed the black cap and passed sentence in the usual manner.

EXPORTING SALT.

Fine and Confiscation.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export 80 cattie of salt without first having a permit. It was stated that a foki was carrying the salt to the s.s. Tai Ming, on the Ping On Wharf.

A Chinese revenue officer said he saw the man walking down the gangway to the boat carrying the salt. Defendant was the master of the man who was carrying the salt, and who bailed the foki out. Questioned by Mr. Lloyd, who was present in the case, witness said he doubted from the first whether the permit produced by the foki related to the goods then being carried.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared to represent defendant, said that the permit was got for the salt in question, and not for another consignment as alleged by the prosecution.

In answer to Mr. Lloyd, witness said he had 80 cattie with him and the rest of the 400 had been put on board.

Defendant, in the box, said two different firms at Wuchow had each ordered 400 cattie, and these were to be sent to them by the s.s. Tai Ming.

A fine of \$50 was imposed, and the salt was confiscated.

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SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 26th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, P'ang, Cebu, Port Said & Marseilles.	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service.
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E. V. D. Parr,
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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
Steamers.		
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	SUN., 24th Sept., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yok- kaichi, Shimidzu, and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 11th Oct., at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Kamataka Maru Capt. Kawajima T. 12,500	TUES., 31st Oct., at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	TUES., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
MOJI and Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	FRI., 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Kuehikiki T. 10,000	TUESDAY, 26th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara T. 8,000	MONDAY, 15th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 23rd Sept.
	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
	Hiran Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,100	FRI., 13th Oct., at 10 a.m.
		FRI., 22nd Sept., at 7 a.m.

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Tenyo Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	23rd Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	Leave Kobe, 5th October.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	Leave Nagasaki, 17th November.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Chulchow	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG	Chulchow	23rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Sept. at daylight

† From Taikoo Dock. * From Quarry Bay (T.S.R. Wharf.)

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chilhuas," "Taming," and "Teas." Excellent saloon accommodation; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teas." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 21, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	KOBE	22nd Sept.	25th Sept.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tjikini	AMOY	21st Sept.	25th Sept.	JAVA
Tjipanas	JAVA	24th Sept.	5th Oct.	JAVA
Tjimanock	SHANGHAI	3rd Oct.	5th Oct.	JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy. The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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York Building. 116

Telephone No. 1579.

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Telephone No. 1579.

LOG BOOK

Raising of Freight on T.K.K. South American Line. An application previously sent in to the Japanese Department of Communications by the T. K. K. for permission to raise the freight on the South American line for the outward voyage has been sanctioned. The revised freight rates will be put into effect with the Suyo Maru, leaving Yokohama at the end of this month.

Lloyd's Returns.

According to the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, the vessels totally lost, condemned etc., during the quarter ending 31st December last, aggregated 331 steamers and sailing-ships of 600,936 tons gross, of which 167 vessels of 40,587 tons were lost in consequence of the war. The British tonnage lost represented 1.51 per cent. of the tonnage owned, France lost 2.11 per cent., Germany 0.7 per cent., Italy 1.96 per cent., Japan 1.27 per cent., Norway 1.9 per cent., and Sweden 2.3 per cent.

Changes in United States

Shipping Bills.

The Administration Shipping Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, says the "New York Journal of Commerce," had undergone a complete transformation so far as its most vital provisions were concerned since it was first devised for the previous Congress. The Senate Committee on Commerce, before reporting it with the approval of only the Democratic members, has put it through another purgation which further mitigates the objections of it; but nothing short of a complete renovation can make it a desirable piece of legislation. There are decided improvements in limiting the jurisdiction of the Shipping Board to vessels on the high seas and the Great Lakes, eliminating the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Navy from the Board, and taking vessels for mere harbour service from under its authority of regulation. There are other improvements, if anything but complete making over can be considered an improvement. The provisions for Government purchasing, selling, leasing, etc., of merchant vessels remain, but the owning and operating can be done by the Government-controlled corporation only in case the Board is unable, after a bona fide effort, to contract with any citizen of the United States, personal or corporate, to purchase, or charter such vessels for operation on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe. The real saving clause in all this buying, selling, leasing and operating business under Government authority through the Shipping Board, is to be found in the provision leaving it to the discretion or the judgment of the Board, subject to the approval of the President, for anything actually done. An additional deterrent may be found in the section which would permit that kind of control to continue not more than five years after the end of the war in Europe. There are various obstacles in the way of this scheme which make it altogether unlikely that there would be any serious effort to give it effect. The only really meritorious part of the measure is that providing for the powers of investigation and recommendation. That might lead, under proper guidance, to modifying and modernising our navigation laws and clearing the way for a rational and enlightened policy. The powers of regulation provided for ought not to come into operation until after the investigation and the revision of the laws have been made. Before that their exercise, even though it would be largely discretionary, would be likely to do more harm than good to American commerce. The doctoring of the bill is expected to make it acceptable to the Democratic majority of the Senate, but it seems likely to be opposed by all the Republicans. It comes after the appropriation bill and the omnibus revenue bill on the programme of the Senate, as it now stands, and there will be no smothering of debate when it finally comes up, probably not before September. It may be difficult then to get it through; and if it fails altogether it will be so much the better for the Administration as well as for the foreign shipping trade of the country.

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
EXTRA.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

WATCHMAN'S
EMBEZZLEMENT.

Failed to Hand Over \$2.

Before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. F. E. Hall, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, charged an Indian watchman in his employ with embezzling the sum of \$2 on September 9. Mr. Gardiner defended.

Inspector Gordon said that on September 9, Lieutenant Higby, having missed the last ferry from Kowloon to Hongkong, and going back to the Palace Hotel, asked for a room for the night. Lieut. Higby filled up the travellers' restriction form and handed it to defendant, at the same time giving \$2 with which to pay for the room. Some days after, the matter was mentioned to Mr. Hall, the proprietor, and it then came out that the defendant had not handed over the money nor had he given the paper.

Mr. Hall said he had not received the money. Defendant had been told that in the case of late visitors he must give them a paper to sign to comply with the regulations, and then give it to him (witness) the following morning.

Mr. Gardiner said the defendant was of opinion that it was "cumshaw" for being disturbed from his slumbers and having to show a bedroom.

His Worship fined defendant \$75, or six weeks' imprisonment.

POLICE RESERVE
ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Commended.

Crown Sergeant R57 C. O. Moon is commended by the Captain Sept. of Police for his zeal and intelligence leading to a sentence of 3 years Hard Labour passed by the Chief Justice on a man convicted of receiving jewellery and to the recovery of the whole of the property, valued at \$5,000.

Sports' Nights.

The Police Reserve will hold a series of Sports' Nights during the Winter. The first will take place on or about Saturday, November 4th, the proceeds going to the Kitchener Fund. Members wishing to issue challenges will communicate with Staff Inspector Wilden, Imports and Exports Office.

Football.

It is proposed that a Football Team should take part in the Hongkong Association Football League. All members interested in the proposal are asked to meet at the Headquarters Club on Monday, Sept. 25th, at 5.30 p.m.

No. 3 Company.

All ranks will return their Rifles to Armoury at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 22nd. The O. O. Company will supervise. They will draw Rifles at 5 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 29th.

General Parade.

Friday, Sept. 29th.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon and Maxim Gunners will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform with Helmets.

Band and Orchestra.

Orchestra Practice—Monday, Sept. 25th.

Band Practice—Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

Discipline Department.

Staff Inspector Clarke is attached to this Department, and will report to Staff Inspector McEwen.

SWIMMING EVENTS.

Some Interesting
Announcements.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation announce that the annual aquatic sports will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club on October 17. There is a good programme arranged, including championship, senior and junior school events. The competitions are confined to the Federation and the entrance fee will be 20 cents for each event, or \$1 for all. Entries must reach Mr. J. L. McPherson, the Hon. Secretary, not later than the 30th inst.

V.R.C.'s Annual Sports.

That popular event, the annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club, will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 28, 29, and 30, and judging by the programme drawn up should be a very successful one. There are six races arranged for each day, and these include all the Open Championships as well as some very interesting items. Racing will commence on the first two days at 4.30 and on the Saturday at 5 o'clock. The prices of admission will be \$1, ladies 50 cents, and soldiers and sailors twenty-five cents. Entries close on Monday next, and should be posted to Mr. R. O. Witchell, Hon. Secretary, B. H. S., or to the Hon. Secretary of the V. R. C.

A night fete has also been arranged for Saturday evening, the particulars of which will be announced later.

Water Polo.

Playing in the Hongkong Water Polo League last evening at the Victoria Recreation Club's Bath, Mr. Finch's team beat Mr. E. O. Witchell's team by three goals to love. There was no score at half-time and the opening half was quite closely fought. It was in the closing stages where Mr. Finch's team got their opportunities, and, profiting by these, secured the victory as stated.

Against D. Co. K. S. L. L., the R.G.A. won easily by 11 goals to nil.

THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

Actions Against the Cunard
Line.

New York, Aug. 10.—Sixteen suits, arising from the sinking of the "Lusitania," have been filed against the Cunard Line, by relatives of persons lost. The claims aggregate millions of dollars.

The plaintiffs contend that the Cunard Co did not take notice of threats that the vessel would be destroyed, and also that the commander, knowing of the presence of submarines, did not take proper precautions, as the danger could have been minimised by travelling at full speed or travelling by night. When he was in the danger zone, he travelled at the rate of 17 knots per hour, whereas the ship was capable of going at 28 knots. It is alleged that the company failed to promptly and efficiently launch the boats or to organise the crew. Claims include the following:—Solomon Friedman, \$88,000, for the loss of his son; Mrs. Thomson, \$20,400, for the loss of her husband (H. B. Thompson); Gertrude Adams, \$50,000, for the loss of her husband. Two survivors claim a total of \$6,000 for personal injuries and loss of property. All the plaintiffs contend that the company's commander was guilty of negligence. Seventeen additional suits will be filed shortly.

SHIPPING

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "s. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:-

York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "ECUADOR" October 4, 1916.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" ...
s.s. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

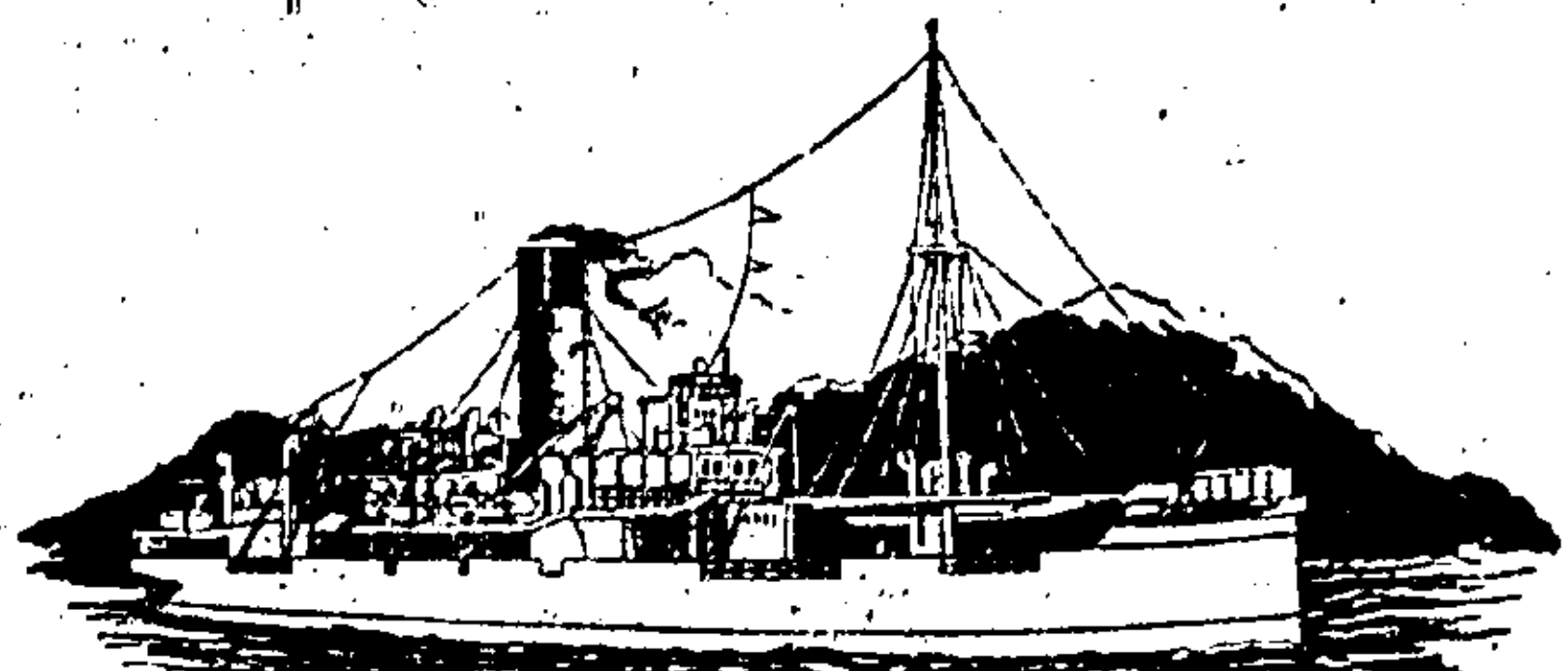
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:-

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dispatched.
London via Cape Town	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Kt. Compion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London via Ports	Teiresias	B. & S.	4, Oct.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Oct.
Liverpool via Ports	Alecinous	B. & S.	8, Oct.
London via Cape Town	C. of Manila	B. L. Ltd.	10, Oct.
London via Ports	Demodocus	B. & S.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Honolulu	Persia M.	T. K. K.	23, Sept.
Boston and New York	C. of Durham	S. T. & Co.	30, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Equador	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
Victoria B. C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjis ndari	J. C. J. L.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	17, Oct.
Seattle via Japan	Ixion	B. & S.	17, Oct.
New York via Panama	Tauyama M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Victoria, B. C., & Seattle	Kam'ura M.	N. Y. K.	31, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	1, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Nov.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Shanghai via Swatow	Shantung	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	22, Sept.
Weihaiwei via Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	22, Sept.
Sandakan	Mansang	J. M. Co.	22, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	22, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	23, Sept.
Hongkong/Hongkong	Chihli	B. & S.	23, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	23, Sept.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Shanghai via Foochow	Kwongang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	24, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Toto ni M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'low	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Java and Makassar	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Bombay via Ports	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	26, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	26, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	26, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Sept.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	26, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. & Co.	29, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	30, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Java	Ajax	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Shanghai & Japan	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	5, Oct.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	10, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Onfa	B. & S.	14, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	29, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops	B. & S.	29, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"KARIMOEN,"

having arrived from
SAN FRANCISCO.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharf, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after September 24, 1916, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before September 28, 1916, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on September 23, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, September 18, 1916.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

s.s. "CITY OF DURHAM"

on the 30th September, 1916.

(It is intended that the above
vessel will proceed via Panama
Canal.)For freight and further particu-
lars apply to:-

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 24th Sept., 1916.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 18	10.15	4.15
Tues. 19	10.30	4.30
Wed. 20	10.45	4.45
Thurs. 21	11.00	4.60
Fri. 22	11.15	4.75
Sat. 23	11.30	4.90
Sun. 24	11.45	5.05

in morning & afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Wiley, Br. s.s. 4392, Bathen, 4th Sept.— Vangre Bay, 20th Aug. Gen.—S. L. August Belmont, Br. s.s. 2967, Clarke, 9th Sept.—Batavia, 31st Aug. Hellas, A. P. Co. Persia M. Jap. s.s. 2730, Maki, 10th Sept.— San Francisco, Gen.—T. K. K. Hallas, Fr. s.s. 397, Alexia 15th Sept.— Hoihow, 10th Sept. Gen.—Chinese. Nagata M. Jap. s.s. 2154, Yamanoto, 15th Sept.—Moj, 6th Sept. Coal— S. S. S. Co. T. Ienai, Br. s.s. 1340, Fraser, 15th Sept.—Saigon, 9th Sept. Rice— Chinese. Yunnan, Br. s.s. 1206, Fierch, 15th Sept.—Moj, 9th Sept. Coal—B. & S. Drufar, Nor. s.s. 1102, Hjorth, 16th Sept.— Swatow, 15th Sept. Gen.—Chinese. Haisang, Br. s.s. 1263, Hodgins, 16th Sept.—Moj, 10th Sept. Coal—Order. Mausang, Br. s.s. 1644, Alcock, 16th Sept.— Hongay, 15th Sept. Coal—J. M. & Co. Takung, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 16th Sept.—Hoihow, 15th Sept. Gen.— J. M. & Co. Kumchow, Br. s.s. Martin, 16th Sept.— Saigon, 15th Sept. Rice—Chinese. Karimen, Dut. s.s. 4441, Plugge, 18th Sept.—San Francisco, 23rd Aug. Gen.— J. C. J. L. Proterius, Br. s.s. 6118, Braithwaite, 18th Sept.—Manila, 15th Sept. Gen.— B. & S. Shantung, Br. s.s. 1553, Meathrel, 18th Sept.—Shanghai, Gen. Order. Taihei M. Jap. s.s. 2101, Horiuchi, 18th Sept.—Dairen, 8th Sept. Gen.— M. B. K. Yushu, Br. s.s. 1072, Legg, 18th Sept.— Bangkok, 11th Sept. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co. Chofu M. Jap. s.s. 933, Takahashi, 19th Sept.—Bangkok, 10th Sept. Rice— Order. Loongang, Br. s.s. 955, Matthews, 19th Sept.— Manila, 16th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co. Ruperra, Br. s.s. 2593, Bastard, 19th Sept.— Cardiff, Coal—Order. Skule, Nor. s.s. 582, Randers, 19th Sept.— Bangkok, 11th Sept. Rice—Chinese. Hsiehing, Br. s.s. 1257, Passmore, 20th Sept.—Swatow, 19th Sept. Gen.— D. L. & Co. Japan, Br. s.s. 3205, O'Sullivan, 20th Sept.— Singapore, 14th Sept. Gen.—S. & Co. Kaijo M. Jap. s.s. 1126, Murakami, 20th Sept.—Swatow, 19th Sept. Gen.— O. S. K. Onsang, Br. s.s. 1784, Lough, 20th Sept.— Calcutta, 15th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
--

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves, delivery may
be obtained.No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 26th
inst. will be subject to rent.Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognised.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1916.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Glaucon	5,572	Sept. 21	Singapore
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
J.C.J. L.	Tjikini		Sept. 21	Amoy
B. & S.	Yingchow		Sept. 22	Shanghai
J.C.J. L.	Tjibodas		Sept. 24	Kobe
J.C.J. L.	Tjipanas		Sept. 24	Java
D. & Co.	Pathan		Sept. 25	Singapore
B. & S.	Nelus	6,684	Sept. 29	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tjimanook	10,230	Sept. 29	Seattle
B. & S.	Ajax	7,039	Oct. 3	Shanghai
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Oct. 4	Liverpool
B. & S.	Changsha	9,014	Oct. 7	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Onfa		Oct. 13	Liverpool
B. & S.	St. Albans	10,224	Oct. 21	Australia
B. & S.	Talthybius	9,021	Oct. 21	Seattle
B. & S.	Ningchow		Oct. 24	Liverpool
B. & S.	Cyclops	9,732	Oct. 28	Liverpool

NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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STEEL IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Mail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	30th Sept.	7th October.

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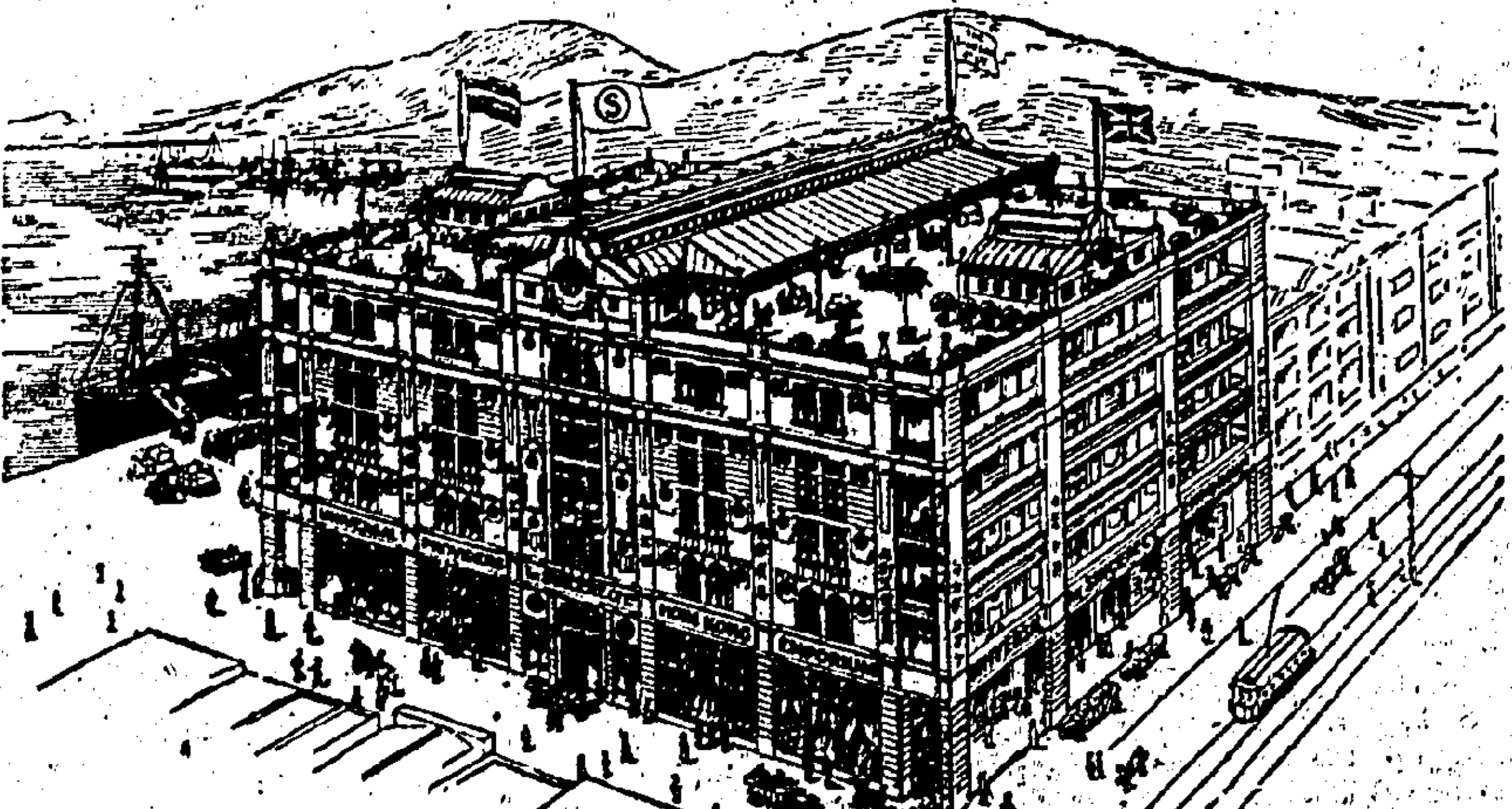
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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Swedish Steamer NEW SWEDEN
left Gothenburg on the 5th August, and
is due to arrive here on or about the
end of September.The C. N. Steamer YINGCHOW left
Shanghai on the 17th inst. a.m. and is
due at Hongkong (via Swatow) on the
2nd inst. about noon.The Muzul Line s.s. PATHAN left
Singapore on the 15th inst. and is there-
fore expected to arrive here on the 25th
inst.For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
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TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Violent Attacks on Serbian Front.

(Continued from page 1.)

September 20, 4.15 p.m.
A French official message from Salonika states:—
The position on the Struma is unchanged.
There was a lively Italo-Bulgarian engagement in the region of Poroj.
There were violent artillery duels on the Serbian front.
Two Bulgarian counter-attacks in the sector of Vetrnik were repulsed.
There was no enemy counter-attack at Florina.

Greece's Demands on Germany.

September 20, 4.25 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the newspaper "Emvros" states that Greece has demanded from Germany the prompt return of the Kavalla army corps, now in Germany, mentioned on 15th inst., with their arms and munitions.

Bulgarians Menaced.

September 20, 4.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest states that on 18th inst. skilful Russo-Rumanian strategic movements at Dobrudzha position was critical. The arrival of reinforcements improved the situation. A battle is imminent. Hitherto there have been only minor actions, resulting in our favour.

BRITAIN LAUDED.

A French Tribute.

September 20, 2.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that in the Chamber, replying to Socialist complaints of the prolongation of the war and the sacrifices of French lives, M. Briand paid a tribute to the Allies' efforts, and was especially eloquent on Britain's glorious role in France, in addition to guarding the seas.

When the socialist Brizon interrupted, M. Briand sprang to his feet. He recalled Germany's aggression and France's effort to repel the invader, and said: "You choose this moment to speak of peace? What an insult to our dead." He continued: "France does not think of saving money or even blood in exchange for an immediate peace, which to-day would be humiliating. Peace and justice in the world will only be possible with complete victory."

The speech made a profound impression in the Chamber, and was greeted by prolonged cheering.

M. Briand, in paying his tribute to British effort, said that compulsory service was unprecedented in British history.

"We know," he continued, the difficulties surmounted before Britain created her formidable army. The hundreds of thousands of British soldiers on our soil had to be armed, and are now fighting gloriously by our side. Britain entered the war spontaneously and loyally, and has now extended her action. You know the difficulties she is overcoming with us in the mountains of Macedonia. Look at the figures of her losses and judge of the effort of Britain!"

LIEUT. HOLBKOOK'S EXPLOIT.

Torpedoing of a Turkish Battleship.

In the Prize Court Sir Samuel Evans had before him a motion on behalf of Lieutenant Norman Douglas Holbrook, V.O., and the ship's company of his Majesty's submarine B XI, for a declaration that they were entitled to prize bounty in respect of the destruction of the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh, a vessel of 10,000 tons, in the Dardanelles, on December 13, 1914.

Mr. D. Stephens, appearing in support of the motion, recalled that Lieutenant Holbrook was the first of our officers to take a submarine under the minefield protecting the narrow of the Dardanelles. Having successfully accomplished that task, he found the Mesoudieh, which he promptly torpedoed. The submarine then came to the surface and the battleship was seen to be sinking. She was subsequently seen sunk by members of the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieutenant Holbrook, describing the exploit from the witness box, stated that he received information that a Turkish battleship was lying off Chanak, just past the Narrows, and that she was being used as the headquarters of the German Naval Staff. He accordingly proceeded up the Dardanelles and, having dived under the five lines of Turkish mines, extending across the width of the channel, he sighted the Mesoudieh at anchor off Chanak.

Mr. Stephens—What did you do?—I fired a torpedo at her.

The President—At what distance?—800 yards, my Lord. I heard the torpedo explode, and after an interval of three minutes I came up and saw that the quarter deck of the battleship was awash. She was going down by the stern. I managed to return

DAY BY DAY.

For the Troops.

Further batches of reading matter have been received from Mr. H. A. Watkins and Mr. D. A. Um.

Union Church Pastor's Sermon.

We are informed that a telegram was received in the Colony yesterday announcing the death in Japan of Mr. John Forgas Macconachie, the only surviving son of the Rev. J. K. and Mrs. Macconachie. The deceased, who was almost 22 years of age, left with his parents some five weeks ago for a holiday at Unson, and while there he had a rather severe illness from which, however, he appeared to be recovering. He was not of a robust constitution, but the news of his death came as a painful surprise to a large number of residents in the Colony. The utmost sympathy will be felt with the Rev. and Mrs. Macconachie in their sad trial.

as I had come, by diving under the minefield one more.

The President—What was your complement?—Fourteen men and two officers, including myself. At the time, added witness in reply to questions, the nearest British warship was 17 miles away.

The President (addressing witness)—All I can say to you is that you showed splendid courage.

After some discussion as to the complement of the Mesoudieh, The President said: I do not think this is a case in which I ought to encourage any splitting of straw. I declare that the officers and crew of his Majesty's submarine B XI are entitled to prize bounty as being present at, and having brought about, the destruction of the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh. I declare the number of persons on board the battleship to be 700. The amount of the prize bounty, at the rate of £5 per head, therefore, will be £3,500.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up To The Minute.

Unions.	b. \$	920.00
H.K. Fire.	sa. \$	390.00
Douglases.	b. \$	135.00
Indos (Def.)	b. \$	129.50
Langkats.	b. T	25.60
K'loon Docks.	sa. \$	131.50
S'hai Docks.	b. T	76.00
H.K. Lands.	b. \$	100.50
Cements.	sa. \$	10.25
Ropes.	b. \$	33.00
H.K. Tramways.	a. \$	7.30

THE FREIGHT LINE.

San Francisco to Hongkong.

The Manila Daily Bulletin gives the following:—

The American freight carrying fleet on the Pacific will be increased by two large vessels on January 1, 1917, and later by ten other modern ships, all belonging to the San Francisco and Hongkong Steamship company, a million dollar firm recently organized at San Francisco. The two vessels now building (and which it is expected will be ready for service by the beginning of the year) are the Belle of San Francisco and the Belle of Hongkong, each with a general cargo capacity of 4,000 tons and room for 2,500,000 feet of lumber in addition. One of the later additions to the fleet will be christened the Belle of Manila.

Mr. W. C. MacGeorge, a former Manila, is interested in the company, and in a letter to the Bulletin he states that he will probably visit the Islands in the near future as a representative of the company, and it is apparent from other information which has reached this city from the United States that he had done much to lead the company, to make Manila a regular port of call. In his letter to this paper he states that he has taken up the matter with government officials and with the various local chambers of commerce, and that negotiations for the appointment of local agents are already under way, adding:

"To show its good will the company is willing and ready to sign up contracts through our Manila agents with the shippers of the Philippines and to guarantee a low freight rate, giving a bond and also exacting one from the shippers for the faithful performance of the contract."

In connection with the formation of the new company, the San Francisco Chronicle says:

Contracts have been closed with the J. D. Barnes Company of Alameda for the construction of the first two vessels of the fleet of the newly organized San Francisco-Hongkong Steamship company. These ships, the Belle of San Francisco and the Belle of Hongkong, will be ready in about six months. The fleet is to total ten vessels, said Captain Walter B. Rideout, president and general manager of the company.

The vessels are to be built exclusively for general merchandise trade, and each will have a capacity of 4,000 tons of general cargo and 2,500,000 feet of lumber. They are to be motorships of the newly developed Pacific coast type, of which the City of Portland, just launched, is the first example. The boats with be sailing vessels equipped with semi-Diesel engines capable of developing ten knots an hour.

The company was incorporated for \$1,000,000, with ample provision for increase. The executive offices are in the Santa Marina building, 112 Market street, and branches have been established in New York and Hongkong. Several American and Chinese banks and leading American and Chinese shipping and business men have affiliated themselves with the concern. Captain Rideout, as well as the directors of the new company, have been long identified with the shipping interests of San Francisco and the Pacific coast.

THEATRICALS.

The Howitt-Phillips Company.

The Howitt-Phillips Repertory Company, who have just concluded a very successful season at Singapore, are due in Hongkong on Monday next by the s.s. Novara and will open at the Theatre Royal, when they will present a new farcical comedy entitled "A Little Bit of Fluff." This play is now running in London at the Criterion Theatre where it is drawing record houses, and is considered one of the funniest farces written. On Tuesday the company will present another new play by Hartley Manners, "Peg o' My Heart." This delightful comedy is one of the greatest successes of recent years and is now entering on its eight-hundredth performance in London. Other plays to be presented during the week include "Quinneys," a splendid comedy by Horace Anceley Vachell, now running at the Haymarket Theatre, London; "Caroline," the very latest comedy by that well-known author, W. Somerset Maugham; "The Morals of Marcus," by W. J. Locke; and "The Breed of the Troshams," the great costume play from the Adelphi Theatre, London, in which Martin Harvey made such a tremendous success. The plans and booking are, as usual, at Montrie's.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

Programme for To-morrow's "At Home."

The programme for the "At Home" to be held at the Police Reserve Club to-morrow evening is as follows:—

PART I.

1. March.....H. K. Police Reserve March.....H. K. P. B. Band. (composed by Bandmaster I da Costa).
2. Song.....Selected.....Miss Cecilia Castro.
3. Violin Solo.....Selected.....Conductor F. Gonzales.
4. Song.....Selected.....Sgt. F. X. Botelho.
5. Valee....."The Fairest in the Land," H. K. P. B. Band.

PART II.

1. Selection....."Il Trovatore,".....H. K. P. B. Band.
 2. Song.....Selected.....Mr. E. H. Aquino.
 3. Piano Solo.....Selected.....Miss Elfrida Osmund.
 4. Comic Song.....Selected.....P. O. (R) 49.
 5. Two Step....."O the Mississippi,".....H. K. P. B. Band.
- Miss Elfrida Osmund has very kindly accepted to act as accompanist.

THE OVERSEAS CLUB.

Proposed Branch for Hongkong.

Although there are about one hundred members of the Overseas Club in Hongkong, the Colony has not had a branch of its own up to the present, though last evening a meeting was held at which a sub-committee was appointed to establish such a branch. It is some months ago now since it was felt that a branch should be established out of the members here, and it was then decided to write to the Headquarters at Home for permission and for an affiliation certificate. The certificate has been received from London, and, as stated above, a meeting has been held and a sub-committee appointed. As soon as the sub-committee have finished their work of framing the rules of the branch, a general meeting of all Overseas Club members in the Colony will be held and the new branch properly launched. Mr. J. J. Bryan has been appointed secretary for the time being.

THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN.

The Summer School at Cambridge.

The study of the Russian language and literature in English Universities is no new thing. The Oxford University Press at the beginning of the seventeenth century published, in Latin, the first Russian grammar in any language, and since then the same syndicate has produced at least two books on this language which are of first-rate importance, besides some of minor significance. The Liverpool University School of Russian Studies, which, during the war, has served as a bureau of general information on these subjects, had for many years past done excellent work in this connection, both practical and theoretical, not the least important part of which was the publication of "The Russian Review." And at both Oxford and Cambridge, as well as at some of the newer universities, it has been possible for some time past, in the Schools of Modern and Medieval Languages, to take a degree in Russian.

England, then, even two years ago, was not so far behind as is usually supposed, at any rate in the provision she had made for the furtherance of Slavonic studies; indeed, the state of things here compared favourably with that in Germany, with the four chairs—or five, if we include that occupied at Munich by Professor Bernker—of Slavonic languages in our enemies' university system. But the number of students here has been few. And Secondary Education has ignored Russian entirely.

Steps are rapidly being taken to remedy these defects, and not the least important of these steps is the one taken by the Cambridge University in making Russian the subject of its annual summer school, which was opened with an inaugural lecture by Lord Robert Cecil. This meeting, which lasts a fortnight, and which is attracting very large audiences, will do much to stimulate the interest of a large and important section of the community in all things Russian. And, since a proper appreciation of the art, literature, and life of a people can only be arrived at through a serious knowledge of its language, the attention of the many schoolmasters who attend this meeting will be directed to the question of making the Russian language an additional subject of study if not a part of the regular curriculum of secondary schools. Present evidence of a more general interest in Russian as a subject of education is not wanting: publishers tell of the huge number of elementary text-books on Russian which have been dispatched to the expeditionary forces of Great Britain, of France, and of Italy, some twenty municipal schools in London and in the provinces have already started classes in commercial Russian; Eon, Clifton, and Sherborne have been the first among the public schools to give facilities in this direction; and the Russian Society of London is taking up the question of granting certificates of proficiency in the language to boys and girls in English schools.

When the question of the relative value of modern languages is discussed it is not infrequently advanced that the main claim of Germany is that it is "so unlike English!" If this is so we can say that Russian is doubly valuable because it is at one and the same time very like and very unlike English. The value of a language which resembles our own is of course that its study will strengthen the qualities which it has in common with our own and of one which is unlike our own that it will supply our deficiencies. Much more than this is demanded of language to make it of the highest educational as well as practical value. And much more than this we actually find in the case with Russian. It opens the door to a great civilization; it serves as the foundation for a study of many languages; it forms the link between the literatures of East and West. Much more than this, it helps us to better understanding of the aims, ideals and achievements of a race which occupies a half of Europe and a third of Asia; and

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.15 a.m. to-day:—
Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 22 degrees Lat. N., inclining westward.

A Pick-Pocket.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with larceny from the person. It was stated by Inspector Brazil that complainant was looking in the window at Sincere's when he felt a hand in his pocket, and, turning round, saw that defendant had his purse containing \$2.50. His Worship sent defendant to prison for a month and ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

a "permanent understanding between England and Russia means permanent peace for the world."

Russian is unlike English in that it is a language of terminations. With its seven cases it has a fuller declension even than Latin; at the same time it is, with its precise and elaborate system of prepositions, highly synthetic, and these two qualities are most valuable to English people, whose natural tendency to slovenliness can be counteracted by the "sense of language" which a systematic study of Russian produces. It offers, therefore, a mental discipline hardly less than that afforded by Latin or Greek, and its practical value as the language of one hundred and seventy millions of people is obviously equivalent to that of German or of French. It is, again, unlike English in the elements of its vocabulary: with the Teutonic, Latin, and Scandinavian groups of language our speech has much in common, but Russian belongs to a totally different group in the Indo-European system, and the—very abstractness of the Slavonic roots increases its educative value.

What English and Russian have in common is very striking, for there are resemblances which occur in hardly any other languages than these. Most marked of all is the strong tonic accent which places all the stress upon one syllable in a word unlike German, Italian, or French, where it is fairly evenly distributed over all the syllables. Again, the similarity of conjugation to our own the use of auxiliary verbs and the construction and word-order of sentences—remarkable.

It is these last qualities which make Russian, for the Englishman, a relatively easy language to acquire, at any rate so far as reading and writing are concerned. Its difficulties have been exaggerated by superficial observers—even Mr. H. G. Wells cannot be excluded from this category—who have usually confined their remarks to the alphabet, only exceeded in its irrationality by that of English—another point of resemblance. But the average boy of 14 can learn the alphabet in a couple of one-hour lessons, if it is presented to him scientifically—i.e., in sound groups instead of in the usual haphazard way of A.B.C. arrangement. And on account of the simplicity of its syntax the same boy can read the short stories or parables of Tolstoy in the original after three months.

The most important thing we have to remember if we wish to learn Russian successfully is that we must avoid the native teacher. Our failure with French and German has been largely due to our not doing this. The Frenchman who has taught French in England and the German who has taught German has nearly always been one whose qualifications to teach have been too exigent for him to be permitted to teach in his country. Besides who knows so well as one who has been through them, how to explain the difficulties of a foreign language? We must therefore send English men to Russia, and after a year or two of hard study bring them home again to teach Russian to us.—E. G. Underwood in the Daily News.

TRADE OPENINGS.

Hongkong Connections Sought.

Trade Inquiry List No. 58, issued by the U. S. Consulate General in Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—

Selling Hongkong goods on commission.—Messrs. F. B. Vandegrift and Company, of 15—25 Whitehall Street, New York City, announce that they have inaugurated the practice of receiving foreign goods on consignment for sale and have indicated in a letter to the Consulate General he terms upon which such shipments can be received.

Antitoxins, serum, bacterial vaccines, vaccine virus.—The Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, of 170 William Street, New York City, announce themselves as in a position to care for the export trade in antitoxins, serum, bacterial vaccines, vaccine virus, etc., and invite correspondence.

General representation.—The International Resident Buyers, of 33 Union Square, New York City, seek Hongkong connections in general import and export trade and give in a letter to the Consulate General the terms upon which they propose to do business.

Portable fire extinguishers.—The Fire-Foam Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of portable fire extinguishers and invites correspondence.

Cord of Chinese manufacture.—The Lloyd Manufacturing Company, of Menominee, Mich., invites quotations of New York or San Francisco on the cord of Chinese manufacture usually used for sewing up bales of matting and rattan.

Glassed kid and patent leather.—Messrs. E. Spiegel and Company, of 37 Spruce Street, New York City, seek a Hongkong market for their glassed kid and patent leathers as well as all other leathers suitable for shoe manufacturing purposes. They are also tanners and invite correspondence in regard to sheepskins and goat skins for import into the United States.

Fancy poultry and live stock.—The San Francisco Live-Stock Export Company, of 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., invites correspondence in regard to the export from the United States of fancy poultry and other live stock.

Chemicals and dye stuffs.—The Nafra Company, of 120 Broadway, New York, invites correspondence, samples and quotations on sandal wood and extracts, Divi Divi, various essential oils, and various constituents of dyes, and as far as possible seeks connections with producers direct.

Lumber, fish and food products.—The Lygan Commercial Company, of American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash., seeks Hongkong connections for the sale of lumber, fish and other food products and for a connection through which it can buy merchandise for shipment to the United States. The company invites correspondence.

Alleged Police Obstruction. An Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with causing an obstruction to the Police. Defendant was represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton. A link was stated that a girl was about to throw some rubbish into the street, from a tin she held in her hand, when defendant intervened and, getting hold of witness, prevented him getting hold of the girl. A number of people shouted out to defendant to go with him to the police station.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 20th instant at 12 p.m., with the Outward English Mails, and is due here on the 25th instant, at about afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Shanghai for this Port on the 20th instant, at evening, with the Homeward English Mails, and is due here on the 23rd instant at about noon.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN which left Hongkong on the 23rd July last, arrived in London on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant.

The C. P. & S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Kobe on Sept. 20, at 6.30 a.m., left Kobe on Sept. 20, at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

Bean Crops in Manchuria.
According to an estimate formed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, this year's bean crop will result in a mean harvest between the bumper crop of 1914 and last year's poor crop. The arrivals of beans at the seaboard ports from South Manchuria are put at about 1,300,000 tons and those from North Manchuria at about 450,000 tons.

American Cotton.
Reuter's Liverpool cotton market report, dated September 11, is as follows for mid-American—
Spot 9.25d.
October-November ... 9.08d.
January-February ... 9.04d.
This represents a decline of 43, 49, and 49 points since September 4 when the corresponding quotations were 9.58d., 9.57d., and 9.53d. To account for the fall there is a report that the American crop estimate has been increased by over 1,000,000 bales owing to improved weather in the southern states.

Siamese Rice for Cuba.
During the last six months of the Siamese fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, 8,070,625 lb. of "Siam Garden" otherwise known as No. 1 white rice, valued at \$146,571 gold, were, states Vice-Consul Carl O. Hansen, Bangkok, shipped from the port of Bangkok for Cuba. Siam Garden rice now forms the larger proportion of the rice exported from this country and is the best quality produced in Siam; but it is said, however, that occasionally it is mixed with a cheaper and poorer quality, called "Na Muang," the grains of which are short and cracked, and easily broken during the milling process. The Siam Garden rice derives its name from the fact that it was originally grown in the ditches of vegetable gardens, but its cultivation is now carried out on vast tracts of land. The amount of Siam rice shipped to the United States for the above period was 537,800 lb., valued at \$17,709 gold.

Japan Metal Market.
The metal market enjoyed a sort of chaotic recovery from the slump which had resulted from an abnormal boom, says the *Japan Chronicle* of September 7. The improvement has further developed, and a general steady upward is now in evidence. In addition to orders from abroad, domestic demands have come to the fore. Stockholders, however, have assumed an indifferent attitude, and have been chary of sales—of course partly as business tactics and partly in anticipation of a further advance in prices. On the Osaka market Australian lead has now appreciated to Y. 26. Most of all, the advances to the price of antimony has been remarkable. Producing centres in China have daily reported a rise of about Y. 20, and quotations have jumped by about Y. 100 during the past week or so. Y. 360 being quoted for a ton of sulphate antimony. Present stocks in China consist of about 1,500 tons of refined antimony, about 700 tons of sulphate, and are sufficient to yield 2,700 tons of refined antimony, all stored at Changsha and Hankow. It is reported, however, that refining operations are still suspended, as the improvement in the market is not yet sufficient to make them remunerative. The domestic market for antimony has been palpably stronger than in China, owing to business doing for export to Russia, the United States, and Great Britain. During the past week prices have advanced the neighbourhood of Y. 35 (per 100 lb.) for refined antimony. The British embargo on the export of tin plate does not apply to Japan, yet the importation into this country is considered very difficult. It is believed that even if imports are obtainable, terms will be prohibitive. As for the United States, the railway strike trouble has interfered with business. While such is the case abroad, domestic stocks are held firm by several big merchants, and conditions are practically the same as if the market were cornered. The tone of the market is accordingly very firm, and prices are quoted at over Y. 31. All other metals are enjoying a favourable market except zinc, which is depressed.

OUR INCREASING AIR MYSTERY.

Important Factor of Somme Operations.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the *Daily Chronicle* Special Correspondent with the British Armies in the Field, in a message dated August 8, deals with the British supremacy in the air, and its vital relation to the operations on the Somme. He writes:—

All through the Battle of Picardy most of us have kept glancing up into the sky across the enemy's lines from day to day, and looking for a German aeroplane. It is a rare bird. Now and again when our flying men are not out because the clouds are lying low and it is a "dud day," as they call it, a hostile machine sneaks through the mist and drops a few bombs and goes full speed back again; and more often, but not very often, a flight of Germans will come in a gang through a clear sky and attack one or more of our scouts if they can be sure of having all the odds in their favour. Behind their own lines they are more bold (and there is nothing wrong with their courage as individual fighters), and lie in wait in the cross-roads of the air like modern Black Knights (with the Iron Cross as their badge) to defend their territory from all intruders—not, however, with any great success—and so provide exciting combats for our own knights errant. But across our lines they venture rarely.

During the first week of the battle, which began on July 1, the hostile machines were invisible, and yet during all this time of fighting we cannot go up to the lines without seeing our own aeroplanes flying above the shell-fire in German territory.

Attentive "Archies."
The German "Archies" are firing at them, ringing them round with white puff-clouds, which burst very close, so close that one hold one's breath or speaks a whisper—"They've got him!"—until a second later one can see the aeroplane skimming onwards steadily and quite carelessly of these explosions which follow on the trail of his wings. Below these flying men of ours shells are crashing and smoke is vomiting up, and villages are burning, and there is all the tumult of battle, but they circle round as aloof as the winged gods themselves, it seems, from all this earthly strife—yet not aloof because they help to direct the thunder bolts, as some of the old gods did.

So far from prowling on our side of the lines, these pilots and observers make a daily habit of going for far journeys into the enemy's zone, often as far as Bapaume, which is a dozen miles beyond our own trenches, and to places like Martinpuich and Courcellette and Flers. A few days ago they set Martinpuich on fire, and it was still burning when they flew over it again next day.

On July 28 four of our aeroplanes paid a surprise visit to Mons, the scene of our earliest fighting two years ago, and reminded the enemy of our "contemptible little army" of those days by flying low and dropping bombs on the rolling stock in the railway station and upon sheds full of munitions. They were leisurely in their circling, and stayed until fires had exploded at four different points and much ammunition had been blown up. Then they came home to dinner.

Every day and all day long they are out and about, across the German lines, observing for our artillery, and directing the fire of our guns upon the enemy's batteries and other targets which they have seen below with their hawk's eyes. This work, so audaciously and skillfully done, has given us an undoubted mastery of observation, which the enemy no longer holds. The German gunners now have to shoot, mostly, by the map, and although they are very wise in science, it is not the same thing as being able to direct their fire by direct observation of results. Our airmen have been of vast service in the daily battle of guns, and it is largely due to their flights that our artillery has been able to destroy many of the enemy's batteries.

Batteries Knocked Out.

One day seven batteries reported active by one machine were all silenced in ten minutes, and direct hits were made on five or more batteries.

On July 28 one of our air squadrons controlled nine direct hits on the enemy's batteries.

Those things tell. The knocking out of a German battery means less loss of life to our infantry, and a greater certainty of progress. It is the hardest blow that can be given, for this is a battle of guns, and every battery destroyed is better than the taking of trench, or at least the easiest way to take it.

A machine of ours ranged bowisers on a battery of two 5.9 howitzers which were destroyed, and another machine directed guns on another battery, destroying one emplacement and causing explosions which lasted an hour.

So the record runs from day to day, and the enemy is getting frightened for his guns and withdrawing some of them at least to safer places.

The fearlessness of our men is not a virtue with them. It is a natural instinct. They attack unequal odds with the gusto of schoolboys who fling themselves into a football scrimmage.

Fokkers Driven Down.
Literally the enemy is put to flight by these modern men of ours, as when the other day one of our pilots dived at five hostile machines attacking one of our scouts, and drove them off; and as when, a day or two ago, two others attacked four Fokkers—"the deadly Fokker," as it used to be called—and drove them down into their own lines.

They are a new type of men, these pilots and observers of the Royal Flying Corps. It is difficult to place them or to account for them. They seem to have been born to fly. For the most part they are very young men—boys of 19 and 20—though older men twice their age and more are found here and there, having come out of professions like the law and the Civil Service, and taken to the air like ducks to water, but surprised with themselves. The younger men are clean-cut, fine and delicately-made fellows, as far as I have known them, rather highly-strung and nervous in temperament.

It is quite curious that many of them are men of great musical talent. In one squadron I know there are nearly 20 men who are all very full of musical talent. One of them, a strapping, came out of the trenches to volunteer as an airman, with long creeds of music which he had written down "out of his head," as children say, without hearing a note of it played until he came back. At night, when dusk creeps through the sky, and one by one the homing birds fly down (there is always an anxious question after the equidistant commander, who is the best beloved) the flying men settle round the piano in the aerodrome, and one of them brings out his violin and plays it with a master touch, and another sings in a bass voice that might be heard one day at Covent Garden, and through the evening the men take turns at the piano, to play what comes into their heads and out of their hearts.

This link between music and flight may be a coincidence in the case of one squadron (though I have heard of it elsewhere), but it may be that flight is the new music of life, and that the imagination of the younger generation is soaring upon real wings, inspired to flight by the deep chords of emotion that in earlier days went into sound and colour. The pity is that just now they are instruments of death.

Sky Adventures.
They have amazing adventures up there in the sky, and learn strange things. They learn the look of the great country below, so that every landmark is familiar to them, and any strange flash or shape is detected at once, and those things they must learn in three different scales of light, morning, afternoon, and evening, because at each of those times the landscape and the shape and shadows of it are quite different. They fly above the burning shells and the tumult of war but hear nothing of it unless they come down very low, for the humming of their engine is a great song in their ears.

But they hear the "Archies," which make the puff-clouds above

JAPANESE SOAPS.

Alleged Infringement of Trade Mark.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. K. Jiji disposed of a suit filed by Mr. Charles Cowan Goodwin, trading under the name of Messrs. G. W. Goodwin and Son at Manchester, against Messrs. Kooma and Company, partnership firm doing business at Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, praying for an order restraining the defendants from importing and selling soaps of Japanese manufacture put up in boxes which the plaintiff alleged, were colourable imitations of those in which the plaintiff sold his Turkish bath soap and domestic toilet soap.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, was for the plaintiff, while Mr. D. M. Colah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, was for the defendants.

The plaintiff set forth that the defendant had been importing and selling their well-known soaps in boxes of a particular style and colour and with a label of a particular design easily distinguished by those unable to read English. The plaintiff recently came to know that the defendants have been importing and selling soaps put up in boxes to so resemble his own, that dealers and consumers might purchase them in the belief that they were purchasing the soaps manufactured by the plaintiff.

By consent, an order was taken by which the defendants were restrained from importing and selling any soaps in boxes similar to, or colourable imitations of the plaintiff's boxes bearing the labels attached to the plaintiff. If the defendants desire to sell boxes of Turkish bath soap, they do affix new labels which are in not any way an imitation to the label used by the plaintiff, and to stamp across their label "made in Japan" in indelible type of a certain size. It was also declared that each party should bear his own and their costs, and that the plaintiff be at liberty to withdraw the sum of Rs. 400 which he had deposited, in and out of the defendants' costs. It was also declared that the settlement arrived at had been agreed to on the basis that the statement made in the plaintiff regarding the plaintiff's goods were true, and that the defendants had not claimed any proprietary interest in any of the labels complained of in the suit, and that the statement that the defendants had not ordered the soaps, but that they had been sent to them in spite of their instructions to the exporters to change the labels of the Turkish bath soap was true.

The New York Strike.

New York, September 14—Mayor Mitchell has failed to induce either the surface transportation companies or the employees to agree to arbitration of the points at issue between them, and settlement of the car strike is still conceded to be remote. —*Manila Bulletin.*

them, and sometimes, but not often, the scream of great shells going by them. A friend of mine had a queer and frightful case of this not long ago.

He was flying fairly low when he saw coming straight for him three-quarters of a ton of metal, in the shape of a shell, and heard its whining note, and was tossed, as though in a rough sea, by the rush of the wind it made. It was a shell from one of our 15in. Granades, and this pilot who met it on its way within 100 yards was annoyed for the moment with the gunners below who had not worried about the bird in the sky, which was my friend.

They are humorous, keen, sensitive men, these air pilots of ours, and though some of them are very musical, they do not disdain other joys of life, like a good dinner in some good dining place behind the lines, when a "dud day" makes flying "off." And for some of us, not of the air, it is better than a banquet to see those flying men and to hear them building castles in the air, and telling tales more wonderful than those of fairy lore.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. \$760
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canthons	b. \$400
North China	b. \$155
Unions	b. \$320
Yangtszes	n. ex \$260
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$154
H. K. Fires	b. \$385
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. & sa. \$135
Steamboats	b. \$272
Indos (Def.)	b. \$139
Indos (Pre.)	sa. \$451
Shells	n. 108/-
Ferries	n. \$28
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	n. \$112
Malabons	n. \$58
MINING.	
Kallians	n. 30/-
Langkats	b. \$254
Raubas	b. \$260
Tronchs	n. 30/-
Urals	n. 34/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	b. \$831
Kowloon Docks	b. \$1311
Shai Docks	b. \$176
H'kew Wharves	n. \$85
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	b. \$100
H. K. Hotels	b. \$115
Land Invest.	b. \$100
H'phreys Est.	b. \$675
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. \$4
West Points	n. \$88
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. \$149
Kung Yiks	b. \$1425
Shai Cottons	b. \$98
Yangtzepps	b. \$535
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. \$8
China Light & P.	b. \$475
Providents	b. \$910
Dairy Farms	b. \$411
Green Islands	b. \$1010
H. K. Electrics	b. \$384
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	b. & sa. \$33
Trams, Low Levels	b. \$735
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$90
Trams, Peak, new b.	cents 30
Landries	b. \$84
U. Waterboats	n. \$1700
Watsons	b. \$700
Wm. Powells	n. \$630
Morning Posts	b. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/2 1/4
Demand	2/2 5/16
30 d/s.	2/2 3/4
60 d/s.	2/2 1/2
4 m/s.	2/2 9/16
T/T Shanghai	70
T/T Singapore	95 3/4
T/T Japan	102 3/4
T/T India	162 3/4
Demand, India	163
T/T San Francisco	52
co & New York	52
T/T Java	126
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	3.05
Demand, Paris	3.5 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/3 1/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/3 3/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/3 5/16
30 d/s. Sydney & J	2/3 5/16
M. Bourne	53 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	53 1/4
co & New York	53 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	3.17
6 m/s. Francs	3.22
Demand, Germany	52 1/4
Demand, New York	52 1/4
T/T Bombay	163
T/T Calcutta	163
Demand, Calcutta	163
Demand, Manila	103 1/4
Demand, Singapore	93 3/4
On Haiphong	37 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	37 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	70 3/4
Sovereign	2.05 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	52.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	52 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts pieces 8 1/4 dis.
Chinese	10 " 8 1/4 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	1 1/2 prem.
Hongkong 10 "	1 1/2 prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

8.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 MIN.
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6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	15 MIN.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 MIN.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A GRAND
NAVAL VARIETY CONCERT,

VICTORIA THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE
COMMODORE, CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS OF H. M. SHIPS,
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

VENUS AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

IN AID OF

The Widows and Orphans of the Jutland Battle.

PRICES \$1.50, \$1.00 & 50 Cts.

BOOKING

AT

ANDERSON'S.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

POST OFFICE.

Mails dispatched from Hongkong to London via Siberia between the 3rd and 24th ultimo, both dates inclusive, have duly arrived at destination.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aquilar Radio Telegraph Station—

ANYO MARU EASTERN

MAILS DUE.

Europe (via Nippon) — Per GLAUCUS, 21st Sept.
Europe (London 18th Aug. via Siberia) — Per CHIFAN, 22nd Sept.
Shanghai — Per PORTHOS, 25th Sept.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Hobow & Hiphong — Per TAKSANG, 21st Sept, 5 p.m.
Sagga — Per TELEMACUS, 21st Sept, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji — Per BOMBAY MARU, 21st Sept, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji — Per HIRANO MARU, 21st Sept, 5 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 25th Sept.]

TO-MORROW.

Hobow & Bangkok — Per YUSHUN, 22nd Sept, 9 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, United States Canada, South America & United Kingdom via Canada — Per PROTEUS, 22nd Sept, 12.15 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 22nd.
Sagga — Per MAUSANG, 22nd Sept, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-CHING, 22nd Sept, 1.30 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle Tacoma & Vancouver — Per PHOTIS, 22nd Sept, 1.30 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.
Wohaiwei & Tientsin — Per BUICHOW, 22nd Sept, 3 p.m.
Foochow, Shanghai & N. China — Per KWONGSANG, 22nd Sept, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd September.

Hongay — Per CHIHLEI, 23rd Sept, 8 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States & South America via San Francisco — Per PERSEA M., 23rd Sept, 12.15 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 23rd.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe — Per JAPAN, 23rd Sept, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is. — Per LOONGSANG, 23rd Sept, 2 p.m.
Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 22nd Sept, at 5 p.m.) — Per NAMUB, 23rd Sept, 12.15 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 23rd.
Shanghai & N. China — Per YINGCHOW, 23rd Sept, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 24th September

Straits, Colombo, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town & London — Per MIYASAKI M., 24th Sept, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui — Per KAJOMARU, 24th Sept, 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Euplectola, Br. ss. 2,360, Hawkes, 10th Sept. — Singapore, 12th Sept. oil — A. P. Co.
Bombay M., Jap. ss. 3,196, Shinohara, 21st Sept. — Singapore, 14th Sept. Cotton — N. Y. K.
Hirado M., Jap. ss. 4,973, Fraser, 21st Sept. — Singapore, 14th Sept. Gen. — N. Y. K.
Haimun, Br. ss. 641, Russell, 21st Sept. — Bangkok, 15th Sept. Rice — Chinese.
Shirala, Br. ss. 3,100, Perry, 21st Sept. — Moji, 16th Sept. Gen. — D. S. & Co.
Jac. b. Dut., ss. 1,854, Raur, 21st Sept. — Singapore, 17th Sept. Gen. — J.C.L.L.
Yingchow, Br. ss. 1,216, Jones, 21st Sept. — Swatow, 20th Sept. Gen. — B. & S.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 19.
Joshie M. for Tamsui via Swatow Tamsui for K. C. Wan via Macao Kowloon for Canton
Hanoi for Haiphong via K. C. Wan Kwanlee for Canton
Sept. 20.
Kaiping for Penang
Linan for Hanoi
Anyo M. for Vaparaio via Moji
Fookang for Calcutta via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Sept. 21.
Shanting for Shanghai via Swatow
Shanting for Hongay
Haimoon for Batavia via Manila
Tak ang for Haiphong via Hanoi
Kwongshang for Shanghai
Hokita M. No. 12 for Singapore
Bakka M. for Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. HIRANO MARU, from London, on Sept. 21.
Anbert Bro J W
Boat F Leong Mr & Mrs L
Brard Mrs S & Maxwell T C
Davis Mr & Mrs J Starkey Mrs CB
Glazebrook M J Weil R
C M Wellsher Mrs A J
Handa O Wellsher Miss Y A J
Hugh B L
Per ss. JACOB, from Singapore, on 8 pt. 21.
Trump Mrs

MONDAY, 25th September.

Swatow — Per JACOB, 25th Sept, 11 a.m.
Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Straits, Ku mah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Western Australia, Acacia & Europe — Per PORTHOS, 25th Sept, 1.30 p.m. Letters 4 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, (Europe via Siberia) — Per NOVARA, 25th Sept, 12.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 31st Sept.]

TUESDAY, 26th September.

Pakhoi & Haiphong — Per SUNGKIANG, 26th Sept, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-TAN, 26th Sept, 1.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, South America, United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia) — Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 4th Oct, 10.30 a.m. Letters 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 7th Oct.]

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arriv'd. Fresh assorted American Sweets.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 10.22—Signals lowered. At 11.15 no return from Japan or N.E. China.

Pressure has decreased slightly from Shanghai to the Philippines and over Tongkin. It is nearly stationary in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in the north part of the Gulf of Tonkin moving N.N.W. It will now probably fill up.

The depression in the Pacific appears to be curving to the westward towards Formosa.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.44 inch. Total since January 1st, 74.79 inches, against an average of 73.12 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	East or variable winds, moderate to light; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	E. to N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	S.E. gale, moderating.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 21st September, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Ditch Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.83	75	98	one	1bf
Nemuro	6a	29.81	76	100	no	2b
Hakodate	6a	29.78	78	88	no	1b
Tokio	6a	29.74	80	86	no	2b
Kochi	6a	29.69	75	96	one	4r
Nagasaki	6a	29.71	72	96	no	0b
Osaka	6a	29.68	75	96	no	0b
Naha	6a	29.72	75	96	one	4b
Laki Jima	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Bonin Is.	6a	29.72	80	88	one	4c
Chaofo	6a	29.70	79	95	one	4b
Wahwei	6a	29.69	79	95	one	4b
Kanton	6a	29.71	77	91	one	2or
Ichang	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Kiukiang	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Changsha	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Shanghai	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Guthrie	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Sharp P.	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Amoy	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Swatow	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Taihu	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Taiwan	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Koshun	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
P'okun	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Canton	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
H'kong	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Gap Rock	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Macao	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Wuchow	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Pakhoi	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Holow	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Enliun	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Tourane	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
C. St. J.	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Aden	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Dagupan	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Manila	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Legaspi	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Tagbayan	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Iloilo	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Surigao	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or
Laduan	6a	29.70	77	91	one	2or

Barometer: 29.77, 29.75, 29.74
Temperature: 79, 80, 83
Humidity: 91, 88, 76
Wind Direction: E, ESE, NW
Force: 4, 2, 2
Weather: r, od, 0
Rain: 0.80, 0.00, 1.14
Lightest spec. of temperature on the 20th: 77
H.K. Observatory, September 21, 1916.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.
at 5 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 5 p.m.
29.77 29.75 29.74
79 80 83
91 88 76
E ESE NW
4 2 2
r od 0
0.80 0.00 1.14
Lightest spec. of temperature on the 20th: 77
H.K. Observatory, September 21, 1916.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON!

THE
HOWITT PHILLIPS
REPERTORY COMPANY.

IN THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing MONDAY the 25th at 9.15 P.M.

With London's latest and greatest Farce Comedy direct from the Criterium Theatre.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

TUESDAY, September 26th.

The most successful Comedy of modern times, now nearing its 800th performance in London.

"PEG O' MY HEART."

By Horace Annandale Vachell.

WEDNESDAY, September 27th.

The most successful Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre.

"QUINNEY'S"

By Horace Annandale Vachell.

THURSDAY, September 28th.

S. Somerset Maugham's very latest Comedy direct from the New Theatre, London.

"CAROLINE."

FRIDAY, September 29th.

W. J. Locke's D. Lightful Comedy.

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

SATURDAY, September 30th.

Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."

Time and Prices as Usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

20th, 21st & 22nd SEPTEMBER.

The two last Episodes of the Great Serial Play

"NEAL OF THE NAVY"

in 4 Parts. The Most Thrilling and Exciting of the 14 EPISODES.

"THE GIRL AT THE CUPOLA" (Drama)

and KEYSTONE Comics.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR & JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Matriculation, Senior & Junior Local Examinations, will be held on the following dates:—

MONDAY, December 11—

December 16, 1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates wish to offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their entry-forms, together with the Fee (\$10 Hongkong Currency) to the Registrar of the University on or before October 7.

Five prizes of \$500 each (Hongkong Currency) will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks. Candidates who secure prizes must enter the University on January 3, 1917, and reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examination will be conducted according to the Rules and Syllabus given in the printed "Regulations for the Senior & Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1916."

Entry forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Hongkong University.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH and Final

Half Yearly Drawing of 115

Debitures (1896 issue) of the

Hongkong Club, Payable on

SATURDAY, the 30th September,

1916, will be held in the

Club House at 11 o'clock a.m.,

on FRIDAY the 22nd September,

1916.

Bearers of Debitures are

invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 14, 1916.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA

MEETING OF THE SEASON

will be held at HAPPY

VALLEY on SATURDAY,

September 23, 1916, commencing

at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will

be \$1.00 for others than Members

of the Hongkong Jockey Club or

Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform

Half Price.

The Committee invite the

Ladies of Hongkong to be present

ENTERTAINMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

13th, 14th & 15th EPISODES

of the

"BLACK BOX MYSTERY."

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

GREAT WAR IN THE TRENCHES

"THE AMATEUR'S NIGHT."

(Pathe's Starlight Comic).

"WIFFLES and THE TWO TYPISTS." (Comic).

DETECTIVE SNOB & THE BLACK PEARL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1916.

WHY?

WHAT? WHAT? WHAT?

ITS THE

WHAT NOTS!

A Great Variety Combination.

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT."

SEE THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

"LEAH KLESCHINA"

A Powerful Production by the Famous Players Co. in 4 Reels.

Featuring CHARLOTTE MILLSON

"PAWNS IN THE GAME OF LIFE"

A Two Reel Drama By the Universal Company.

"GETTING HIS MAN"

Cowboy Drama by the Bison Co.

COMEDIES:

"A GENTLEMAN OF FASHION." (John Bunny).

"ALKALI IKE'S LOVE AFFAIR." (Essanay).

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

20th, 21st & 22nd SEPTEMBER.

Great Exciting Serial Feature Drama:—

13th, 14th & 15th EPISODES.

"NEAL OF THE NAVY."

"GONTRAN AND THE GHOST" (Comic).

"BOBBY AND THE WINE BOTTLE"